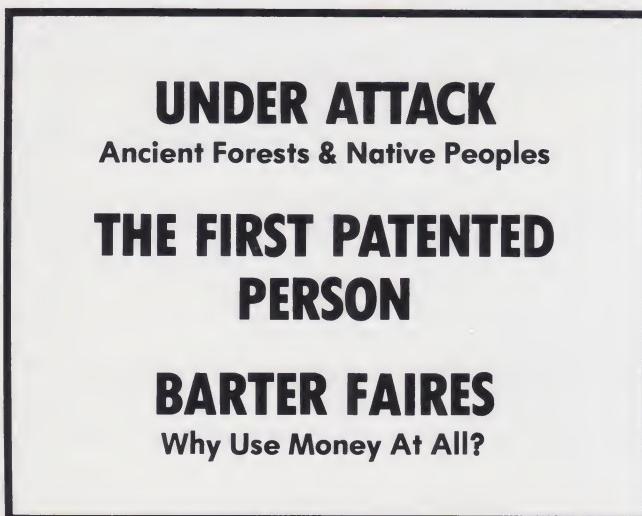


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EDITORIAL**Pesos As Politics**

Any more, politics is... well... politics. In the U.S., we have just completed one of the nastiest election campaigns in recent memory, and the prevailing sentiment expressed by voters seemed to be: "Throw the rascals out!" In fact, we saw this two years ago when George Bush failed to be reelected to a second term. And in Canada, the political waters over the last few years have been no less turbulent — no less angry. And Mexico has seen political upheaval, with the assassination of candidates and an armed uprising in Chiapas.

Many issues have been raised as the cause of political turmoil in North America, and the growing global economy always seems to be one of them. The sales pitch of global trade has tried to create a sense of growing economies and wealth which would translate into higher standards of living and better jobs. But the fact that enormous numbers of people across North America have lashed out against the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), resulting in civil war in Mexico, the collapse of power in the ruling party in Canada, and the apparent demise of the two party system in the United States, is clear testimony that the residents of North America are not buying it.

On the other hand, a movement that continues to grow in size, scope and success is Economic Democracy. In fact, during the last three U.S. Congressional campaigns, in 1990, 1992 and 1994, we have witnessed significant surges in boycott victories in particular — this year including the withdrawal of Liz Claiborne from Burma, and Timberland and IAMS from the Iditarod. And November has consistently proved to be a time when many in the electorate — frustrated with politics as usual — have also chosen to vote with their dollars by calling record numbers of new boycotts. After all, we need go no further than the record amount spent on Congressional campaigns this year to see that money indeed makes the world go 'round.

Boycotts have had tremendous impacts directly on politics, too. Look at the passage in 1992 of a Martin Luther King, Jr., holiday in Arizona, or the failure of organizations in 8 out of 10 states to get enough signatures on peti-

tions to put anti-Queer initiatives on the ballot in 1994 in the wake of the Colorado boycott.

Food co-ops, community supported agriculture farms (CSAs), alternative currencies, credit unions and barter faires continue to grow in popularity, and growing networks of activists are organizing across the borders of the three NAFTA nations.

In this issue we look at disputes of the land and the original people of North America. Too often North Americans look outward with a pointed finger, charging peoples in far away places with heinous crimes against humanity and the Earth. Perhaps part of the reason we are not taken so seriously as we think we should be is that we have no shortage of skeletons in our collective closet. And maybe the truth of the matter is that this supposed higher standard of living and better job promised by the promoters of NAFTA and GATT will never be enjoyed by most of us. We already know we are working longer harder hours for the same or less pay, while the cities in which we live are turning into battlefields, the countryside into wasteland, and the laws for which we fought so hard to protect our workers, our children and our environment are being sold out from under us so some nameless faceless executives can earn record incomes.

We all know we are being sold a bill of goods. But we can fight back. Heck, even Mickey Mouse knows the power of the mighty dollar when the masses express their anger at the economic ballot box. Disney abandoned its plans for a McHistory theme park in Haymarket, Virginia in October. But while we celebrate yet another victory, let us not forget that Disney is still looking for a new location for their park, as are all the other folks who wish to expand the widths of their wallets. We, too, must stick to our economic guns, no matter what our political persuasion, if we hope to ever again be in control of our destinies.

Besides, boycotting is fun! Liberate yourself. The PACs can't give as much to the politicians you despise if you don't give your money to the corporations they represent in the first place. Stick it to 'em!

One Dollar, One Vote!

— ZL

WHAT'S INSIDE

EDITORIAL	page 2	BOYCOTT REPORTS
		Crazy Horse Malt Liquor page 29
GENE PATENTING		Mitsubishi page 31
The First Patented Person.....	page 5	Daishowa page 34
ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY FEATURE		
Barter Faires.....	page 9	SPECIAL FEATURE
		A Paving Moratorium page 38
OP-ED		LETTERS page 31
Doing Corporate America's Dirty Work.....	page 12	NEWS & UPDATES page 41
SPECIAL FEATURES		ONGOING BOYCOTTS page 45
<i>Indigenous Struggles</i>		PRODUCT LIST page 52
Chiapas	page 14	BOYCOTT RESOURCES page 59
Hawaiian Sovereignty	page 24	
Leonard Peltier	page 26	

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Letters

Reader Defends Iditarod

Dear BQ,

Please review your support of the IAMS boycott. Veterinarians on duty at the Iditarod [dog sled race] vouch for the excellent treatment of the dogs. I have heard this from the lips of a New Hampshire vet who's been up at the race twice recently, the organizer of the Iditarod and Fairbanks dog mushers. These people do care, and the rules regulating the jerks out of the race are tight and enforced. I look forward to your reply.

Nicole Faulkner
Watertown, MA

Editor's note: As we reminded everyone in the Fall 94 issue (Please Don't Shoot the Messenger, pg 4), BQ does not endorse any boycotts. This includes the IAMS boycott. Listing a boycott in BQ does not require, nor should it imply, BQ's support. Nevertheless, the IAMS boycott has been removed from our list (see the News & Update section). Apparently IAMS has reviewed its support for the Iditarod.

Anti-Queer Exposé: A Useful Tool

Dear BQ,

Congratulations on the terrific article, "The Debate Over Queer

Rights: Basic Rights vs. Special Right," by Joli Sandoz (Fall 94 issue). It was an eloquently presented and very important piece of Journalism.

As the Education and Training Coordinator for the Gay and Lesbian Action Council in Minneapolis, I often have people challenging me about the concept of 'Special Rights'. Happily, Minnesota was the eighth state in the nation to offer its Queer citizens basic human rights protection. Unfortunately, the powerful right wing messages of fear, hellfire and social decay still flourish among the citizenry.

I hope that the Sandoz article will become a very important and useful educational tool. Please send me a copy of the article "complete with endnotes".

Scott Fearing
Education and Training Coordinator
Gay and Lesbian Community Action Council
Minneapolis, MN

If There Is Any Justice...

Dear BQ,

Have you ever seen "Operation Rescue" in action? I have. It's not civil disobedience alone they commit — it's assault and battery.

Please come out and watch, some Saturday morning, as these "Christian activists" hurl verbal abuse at any and all who approach buildings that house abortion clinics. (Here in

Austin, they have made pro-choice radicals out of a number of mild-mannered women who were merely trying to get their nails done.) Listen to them shout, "God's going to kill your other children! If you kill this baby, God's going to take away your other children!" Be careful, though — if these antiabortionists decide you are pro-choice, you'll be fair game for slugging, spitting and stomping, as my fellow patient escorts and I have been on more Saturday mornings than I care to name over the years.

Are you aware at all of the track record of Joseph Scheidler, the man named in NOW's RICO suit? In his book, *Closed: 99 Ways to Stop Abortion*, Scheidler boasts about his Operation Rescue prototype demonstrations producing a massive rise in surgical complications for the abortion patients at clinics they hit. Scheidler, et al, by his own account, would sneak up on clinics and wait quietly until they could be reasonably sure that procedures were underway — then they would make a sudden, loud noise with the sticks of their picket signs, fully aware that a physician's hand on the inside of the building just might slip as a result.

If there is any justice in the world, "Operation Rescue", the "Lambs of Christ", the "Missionaries to the Pre-born" and the rest of the zealots who terrorize abortion clinic patients and staff should learn the meaning of the adage, "If you can't do the time, don't do the crime." All their whining about free speech will never impress those of us who have seen their twisted, hateful version of self-expression and political action.

Mary O'Grady
Austin, TX

GENE PATENTING UPDATE

...to promote the Progress of Science...¹ (Second Thoughts about U.S. Patent #4,438,032)

by Beth Burrows

Prologue

How does it feel to be patented? To learn all of a sudden, I was just a piece of material...It's so beyond anything you can really conceive of. There were so many issues involved.... There was a sense of betrayal...I mean they owned a part of me that I could never recover.

So explained John Moore, the origin of the "Mo" cell line, subject of United States Patent #4,438,032. Earlier this year, when the United States applied for a patent on the cell line of a Guaymi Indian woman and then on cell lines from indigenous people in Papua New Guinea

ence of a man whose cells had been patented. I hoped John Moore's words would help me articulate what seemed so gut-wrong with the whole notion of patenting any form of life, especially materials derived from human beings.

Act One: What Happened to John Moore

I was working on the TransAlaska pipeline and became ill. I was diagnosed by a doctor in Alaska as having hairy cell leukemia. My father was a practicing physician in Southern California at the time. I called him up and told him what the situation was. He looked around in Southern California to find someone that had expertise in this par-



valuable there and ordered specimens of the spleen delivered to his lab after it was removed.... All I knew was that that was the only course of treatment and that maybe, when the spleen was removed, I was going to be able to live for another five to twenty years...

His cancerous spleen removed, Moore embarked on a long relationship with his doctor.

Golde would insist that every six to eight months I would return to UCLA for a checkup. And that happened over a period of seven years approximately...Over the course of time, I came to know he was doing some kind of research. He always presented it as a sort of egalitarian altruistic doing good for mankind. And he very much befriended me. I would get brought into the inner sanctum. That sort of thing. And I remember his putting his arm around me and, you know, at the time I thought he just liked me. I thought we had a very close relationship. We talked about his coming up to Seattle to go fishing and to bring his kids up. Of course, I had absolutely no idea what was going on under the surface, behind the other closed doors.

Dr. Golde had discovered that John's spleen contained blood cells that produced an unusual blood protein that might be used to de-

[I] determined that [Dr.] Golde had written articles about a patient that he was seeking on...the "Mo" cell line from a patient in Seattle.

-John Moore, Seattle

and the Solomon Islands, reporters remembered John Moore. His was one of the cases that eased the way for the patenting of human material.

Last April, I met John Moore at a restaurant on the Seattle waterfront. We sat with his lawyer Jonathan Zackey and talked about a series of events that began about eighteen years ago. I was not much interested in the finer legal details. There are reams written about the Moore case. I wanted to hear the experi-

ticular area...He located two people. One was...Dr. Golde.

In 1976, John Moore learned he had a rare and potentially fatal form of cancer. He sought help from Dr. David Golde, at the UCLA Medical Center.

My spleen was tremendously enlarged. At the time they took it out, it weighed twenty-two pounds. Normally, it's about seven ounces. Removal was the only course of treatment but Golde apparently felt there was something

velop an anti-cancer agent. Dr. Golde and his research assistant Shirley Quan cultured John's cells, growing them in a laboratory to create what is known as a cell line. On January, 1983, UCLA filed a patent application for a "unique T-lymphocyte line and products derived therefrom". The "inventors" listed on the application were David W. Golde and Shirley G. Quan. Although Golde would later say that he had told Moore "everything he needed to know," Golde apparently did not believe that Moore needed to know about the patent.²

Ultimately, on my last visit, in September of 1983, I was presented with a consent form that was different from most of the papers I had signed in the past....It was a legal-sized sheet. At the bottom was a paragraph that started out in parentheses: (I do/ I do not). And then it went on to say things like "give away all my rights and my heirs' and assigns' rights and blah, blah, blah to cell lines and anything else derived from this research." Well, I'd never seen that before so I said, well, why should I give up anything? So I circled "I do not". And apparently nobody noticed I had done that. They just assumed I would be happy to circle "I do".

And even before I got back to my parents' house...Dr. Golde had called and talked to my mother and said I had missigned the consent form and what the heck was going on here?

I didn't call him back but he called again and said, "Look, you've missigned." Can you come in tomorrow?"

I said , "No, I can't....I've got to fly back to Seattle."

So he said, "Well, I'll send you another one," which he did. Three days after I got back to Seattle, I had another consent form from Los Angeles. It had a big postage sticker on it and an arrow saying," Please circle 'I do'."

We're talking about consent, informed consent. Consent the right way, right?

John Moore never did consent the "right way" and eventually was so bothered by the persistence of his doctor that he consulted a law firm

in Southern California.

They started looking into it and determined that Golde had written articles about a patent that he was seeking on a cell line called the "Mo" cell line from a patient in Seattle. You know, putting two and two together, it seemed pretty obvious. So then we initiated litigation in September of '84 to get to the bottom of it.

The Real Act One: What Happened Before John Moore

While researching the facts and

from the cells of a patient who is now deceased.

We ended up talking to, I believe, the sister of the deceased man. She could not recall anything about any discussion ever being had with him before his death about a cell line derived from him. And here was this cell line that Hoffman-LaRoche and Dr. Golde and others were litigating very vigorously and spending a lot of money on. Eventually there was an undisclosed settlement....(The settlement) had nothing to do with the patient. (It was between the doctor and the pharmaceutical company.) The patient was totally excluded from the whole issue....He was

John Moore had been characterized as everything from a greedy bastard out to destroy the progress of medical science to a biological freak capable of producing an enormous organ.

legalities of the Moore case, John's lawyers discovered that Moore's was not the first cell line litigation to involve Dr. Golde. Jonathan Zackey recalled the discovery:

We found another cell line called the KG-one cell line, which was derived from a patient in California...and it turned out that the G in KG stands for Golde...What had happened was that...during the time he had been treating John and extracting cells from him, he was involved with litigation over the ownership of a cell line derived from another human subject. And this litigation was not between him and a human subject. It was between him and Hoffman-LaRoche (pharmaceutical company) and others who had received the (cell line) material and, according to Golde, had wrongfully appropriated it for their own use when it was his.

(Golde claimed) that he and his fellow doctor, Dr. Kepler, which is where the K came from, had developed this cell line...by growing it

buried in a pauper's grave in Los Angeles County.

Act Two: The Case

In 1984, John Moore brought a lawsuit against his doctor, the Regents of the University of California at Los Angeles, and the pharmaceutical companies that licensed the "Mo" cell line. The case raised issues novel to the public: Did John Moore's doctor wrongfully take and profit from a part of John's body? Was Moore informed enough to have given "informed consent" for the removal and subsequent use of his spleen cells? Did John Moore deserve a fair share of the potential multimillion dollar profits from the products and research resulting from his cell line? What would happen to Science if the court recognized John Moore's property rights?

Before it was resolved, the legal contest became a media circus.

Moore was featured on the Today Show and on Nightline. He appeared on the front pages of newspapers. He was endlessly interviewed. The People's Court television personality, Judge Wapner, refereed the taking of depositions for the case.

By the time the proceedings went from the trial court to the appeals court to the Supreme Court of the State of California, John Moore had been characterized as everything from a greedy bastard out to destroy the progress of medical science to a biological freak capable of producing an enormous organ. No one seemed to remember that others had patented his cell line for profit. Jonathan Zackey still recalls how appalling the media experience could be:

I spent seven hours with the producer of The Today Show in New York City, explaining the John Moore case. Seven hours with this woman! I had a three hour phone call with her one day. She broke for lunch. We came back. We talked another four hours. And the first question out of Jane Pauley's mouth on The Today Show was, "I understand your spleen was really big. How big was it?"

Act Three: The Decision and The Meaning

The California Supreme Court ruled in 1990 that John Moore's doctor had breached his "fiduciary duty" to John by not revealing a research and financial interest in John's cells. However, the court also denied John Moore's claim to ownership of the cells removed from his body. In part, the court offered public policy reasons for denying John the ownership claim:

Research on human cells plays a

critical role in medical research.. This is so because researchers are increasingly able to isolate naturally occurring, medically useful biological substances and to produce useful quantities of such substances through genetic engineering...The extension of conversion law into this area will hinder research by restricting access to the necessary raw materials.³

Ethicist George Annas, in commenting on the court decision, noted:

The Boycott Quarterly

tive to conduct important medical research...'

Annas found the court decision unsatisfactory:

To paraphrase Leona Helmsley, the majority opinion concluded that 'only the little people can't sell cells.' This result will seem unfair to almost everyone....If human cells are to be sources of profit, patented or both, the person from whom these cells derive should have at least as much standing to own and profit from their commercial exploitation as the physician and the biotechnology company. This leaves essentially two choices. My preference is to discourage increasing commercialization of the body and its tissues by amending the Patent Act to prohibit the patenting of human cells (including genes and gene fragments)...⁴

Although his case had not attacked the patent issue, I asked John Moore what he felt about the word *patent*. A patent was,

after all, a form of property protection, a grant of a time-limited monopoly. What, I wondered, did he FEEL when he realized that a part of his body was the subject of a patent?

To learn that their position was that they owned a part of me....I don't want to use the word "used" but you feel kind of ugly. I think demeaned is a good word. Yes, used. I mean if you could just talk about self-esteem issues. I mean, my God, they thought so little of me...I mean why didn't he even just tell me? Why didn't he just discuss it with me?

Lawyer Jonathan Zackey vividly remembered John's response to learning about the patent:

Within a month or two after John had come to see us, the patent had been granted. And we told John this and it was like he was absolutely shocked....There was absolute silence on the other end of the phone. And first of all, he couldn't conceive of the concept of somebody being able to patent you or

United States Patent [10]		[11] 4,438,032
Golde et al.		[45] Mar. 20, 1984
[54] UNIQUE T-LYMPHOCYTE LINE AND PRODUCTS DERIVED THEREFROM		OTHER PUBLICATIONS
[75] Inventors: David W. Golde; Shirley G. Quinn, both of Los Angeles, Calif.		Saxon et al., Annals of Internal Medicine, (1978), 58:323-326.
[73] Assignee: The Regents of the University of California, Berkeley, Calif.		Weisbart et al., Clin. Immunology & Immunopathology, (1979), 14:441-448.
[21] Appl. No.: 656,177		Weisbart et al., J. Lab. Clin. Med., (1979), 93:622-626.
[22] Filed: Jan. 6, 1983		Lusis et al., In Viva and In Vitro Erythropoiesis, 1980 pp. 97-106.
Related U.S. Application Data		
[63] Continuation of Ser. No. 229,900, Jan. 30, 1981, abandoned.		Golde et al., Blood, (1978), 51:1068-1071.
[51] Int. Cl. C12P 21/00; C12N 15/00; C12N 1/91; C07G 7/00		Golde et al., PNAS, USA, (1980), 77:593-596.
[52] U.S. Cl. 260/112 R; 260/112 B; 424/85; 424/177; 435/68; 435/172; 435/240; 435/241; 435/948		Golde et al., Annals of Internal Medicine, (1980) 92:650-662.
[58] Field of Search 260/112 R, 112 B; 435/68, 172, 240, 241, 948		Primary Examiner—Howard E. Schein Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Bertram I. Rowland
[56] References Cited		[37] ABSTRACT
U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS		Human T-lymphoblast cell line, Proteinaceous product produced therefrom, messenger RNA and DNA expressing the proteinaceous products. A human T-lymphoblast cell line (Mo) maintained as a continuous culture constitutively produces proteins, including immunoregulatory, neutrophil migration inhibition factor, granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating activity and erythroid-potentiating activity, as well as other proteins produced by T-cell.
4,338,397 7/1982 Gilbert	435/68	22 Claims, No Drawings

Biotechnology has come to mean mining for biological gold. Perhaps the most emblematic bioethics-biotechnology case is the case of John Moore. California courts decided who could reap profits from a cell line developed from his spleen and ... as is clear from the text, the majority simply accepts the "chicken little" argument that if John Moore's property interest in his cells is upheld, the biotechnology industry's sky will fall on them and medical progress will suffer a major setback. In this regard the justices seem to have been blinded by science and unable or unwilling to distinguish it from commerce....The court essentially concluded that the biotechnology industry is both wonderful and fragile. Since it is wonderful, we must do our part to foster it; since it is fragile, we must protect it from harm.....In the court's flowery words, recognizing (Moore's property claim) would threaten to destroy the economic incen-

a piece of you or something about you. And then to realize that it had happened to you. And then on top of that, to realize that your own doctor had done it.

I later asked John Moore once again, "What did it feel like to be patented?"

To me, it was a total invasion of a person's right to control the use of their own genetic code, their own flesh and blood, their own human essence. This was a total invasion of...who I am. I certainly have no objection to scientific research ...but...it was like a rape. In a sense, you've been violated. Even though you didn't know it. You've been violated....For dollars.

Act Four: The Big Picture

John Moore, Jonathan Zackey, and I talked a bit about patents and whether they were good for promoting invention and whether without them we could have progress. Zackey suddenly remembered:

You know that was the university's big opening salvo...when the lawsuit was filed. Boy, were they pissed. I got a call from a guy one day threatening to disbar me. He said, "You can't do this. You can't interfere with the university's mandate to conduct research, to promote science...Science!..."

And I said, "Wait a second. You screwed this guy. That's what's going on here. Read the complaint. It's very clear."

...And they kept saying, "This is going to interfere with the free flow of research materials and research information among scientists."

And then we pointed out to them that the patenting process is what stops that (free flow). I told them their own guy (Golde) had said, in a letter to an editor, "We're not sharing this (cell line) any more. Don't ask me for any more samples. I'm getting flooded with requests. Screw you. I've got a patent application pending." ...So much for the free flow.

And, on the other subject, with regard to inventing,...when we deposed Golde and his research assistant, the

two named inventors, we asked them, "What did you do to the cells?"

The research assistant...he said, "Fed them, grew them, fed them."

"Well, did you change any of them?"

"What do you mean 'change'? We fed them."

"Well, did you give them anything unusual -- some Miracle Grow for cells or something?"

"No, standard material, standard research material, standard research procedures. We grew them. We fed them."

"So then what's the invention?"

Epilogue: The Real Big Picture

Eventually, John Moore negotiated a settlement with his former doctor. Records were sealed; the case was ended. John and his lawyers, however, were not barred from discussing the experience or the issues.

The judicial institutions made an immoral decision in my case. To me they abrogated their responsibility to the people of the country by favoring and protecting an industry.... The first thing that flashed through my mind (when I heard about the U.S. attempt to patent the cell line of a Guaymi Indian woman) was that here was the consequence of the decision made by the California Supreme Court. It was a waffley, weak-kneed, inappropriate, sell-out kind of decision. I mean it really was an ugly horrific decision on the part of men.

John Moore doesn't easily get angry. He believes that people should be able to control their own "genetic essence"; they should not be forced to make donations of that essence for the benefit of humanity, especially in a world where someone else is likely to make money off the donations.

John Moore believes in the importance of choice. When he talks about why people should not be robbed of the choice to give or not to give for the benefit of humanity or Science, he makes a tacit indictment against patents.

They have a patent on my material. I cannot, if I wish to share it with some

other institution, if I wish to share it with somebody else or somebody that I thought could do a better job, I can't do that....My genetic essence is held captive.

When I met John Moore in a waterfront restaurant in Seattle, I learned that in making life the subject of patents, we diminish ourselves and whatever meaning we give to life. And we also diminish the number of us able to experience the exaltation of giving or receiving a gift.

Action

Mid-July, 1994, activists and scientists from around the world met in a series of conferences in Penang, Malaysia, to discuss biotechnology, biodiversity, and the need to redefine the life sciences. At the end of the conferences, an activists' statement was issued, calling for, among other things, a ban on the patenting of life forms. For a copy of the statement or to sign on to it before its publication, contact Burrows at BQ.

Beth Burrows is regular contributor to BQ. The research for this article was made possible in part with a grant from the CS Fund.

Endnotes

1 This phrase appears in Article I, Section 8, of the *United States Constitution*. This is the section that grants to Congress the powers which enabled U.S. patent and copyright law.

2 Quoted in Patricia Orwen, "The invasion of the genesnatchers," *The Toronto Star*, May 8, 1994, F1.

3 *Moore v. Regents of the University of California*, 793 P.2d 479, 271 Cal. Rptr. 146 (1990).

4 From Annas, George J., "Outrageous Fortune: Selling Other People's Cells," *Standard of Care: The Law of American Bioethics*, Oxford University Press, 1993.

ECONOMIC ALTERNATIVES FEATURE

Barter Faire!! Celebrating Earth-Friendly Culture

Can you imagine a town with 2000 residents and 400 stores? The sheer visuals of a whole lot of people dressed for camping in a mythical country of an Indian Arab, South American, hippy, logger mix, is just

mosphere is maintained by people being courteous to one another and helping each other out when the need arises. People take their trash home and pick up any litter they see. Visiting health officials have

new our love, and help us define this new culture we are creating.

The Barter Faire celebrates our culture. Twenty-one years after the first Faire in 1973, this land in the Okanagon hills has become more than just another resting place for these wanderers away from nomadic, urban America. People are planting new roots in the land; roots of community, of friendship, of shared experience. Friendships grow well in this soil. It seems to attract people committed to putting values into practice. This is their country, their land, their life. Their concern for each other, and this mountain soil they share, is growing. It is the place that is home.

flat-out overwhelming.

There's a lot of gypsy energy at the Faire — and as in most gypsy cultures, people tend to barter for small items. A lot of their treasures fit in their pockets, whereas the homesteaders usually come and go with pick-up loads. All in all it is a great mixture of people.

There are a lot of differences, but underneath it all lie many warm hearts. No sourpuss supermarket shopping here!

When the white settlers came into north-central Washington State 125 years ago, the means of exchange among the local Indian peoples were bartering and sharing. Bartering is gaining prominence once again as economies falter and imported goods become increasingly expensive.

The Barter Faire is an event sponsored by volunteers who obtain the site and carry out the necessary preparations. The Faire operates on a lot of volunteer help and through the responsible actions of the village's residents. A peaceful at-

been amazed at the lack of littering and the recycling efforts.

What started as a simple gathering of a few hundred folks in Chelan, Washington, has grown to include fairs in numerous locations in Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Washington and Canada, as well as many other locations across the United States. The fairs have always been places of high excitement and a festive atmosphere; impromptu bands are always springing up.

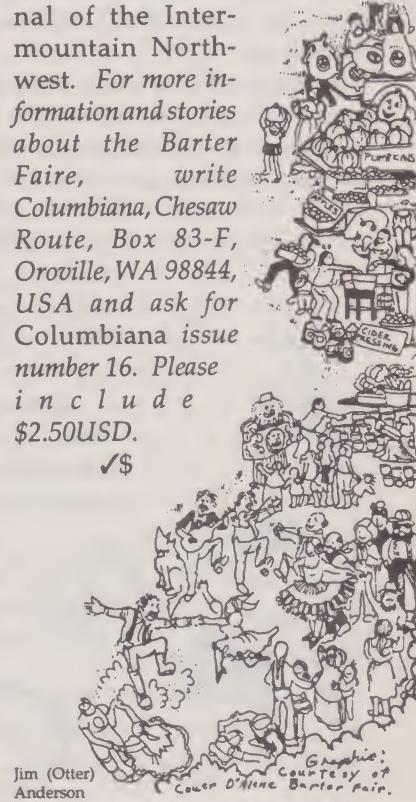
After several years of a growing alcohol presence, the community council decided to prohibit alcohol at the Faire. This policy has aided in maintaining a safe atmosphere for ourselves and our children.

Marriages, births and many moments of conception; musicians and face-painters, laughter and reunions: there is usually no greater need for reasons to celebrate at a Faire other than our presence together.

All can join together this year in the celebration of these events that boost our regional self-reliance, re-

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ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY FEATURE

Barter Faires: Why Use Money At All?

by Zachary D. Lyons

A community gathered for its semi-annual Barter Faire in the Okanagon hills in mid-October. They came from Washington and British Columbia; from Oregon, Idaho, Montana and California — even Alberta and beyond. They came from a region — a bio-region that they call "Cascadia" — to trade the fruits of their labors of the previous six months.

The Okanagon hills truly make one wonder why we have this silly border between the U.S. and Canada. The hills, and the people who inhabited them before the Europeans came, have no such boundary lines. The hills simply roll northward from Central Washington into British Columbia, creating an "inland empire" far from the problems and congestion of the densely populated coastal slopes of the Pacific Northwest.

In the spirit of the first people to have settled on the hills and in the valleys on the Okanagon countryside, this community gathers twice a year with their bounty to trade and to share — and to sustain a

lifestyle the cities have long since forgotten.

My friend, Steve, and I arrived in the Okanagon

hills at midnight that Friday, stopped for directions to the Barter Faire at the local co-op and headed up Washington Route 20 to locate a place to pitch a tent. The season's first snows were falling upon the higher hills, and a bone-chilling fog danced in the moonlight over the lake behind our site. We broke out our extra layers, set up our tent and settled in for the night, anticipating

take part in decision making, and open to all. It was, in fact, a small temporary village. But ultimately the name of the game at the Barter Faire was trade. Trading what you have for what someone else has that you want or need. We used only a little cash all weekend.

The beauty of the Barter Faire is learning the courage to allow yourself to be told "no," and having it be

It was like an opportunity to develop individual strength — a real sense of self worth — through trade. I had with me the fruits of made labor: Boycott Quarterly. That was my currency for the weekend.

the event we were about to experience in the morning.

A cold morning greeted us with a frozen car starter, and with a push from some deer hunters out for opening day, we were on our way. We arrived at the Faire and strategically parked the car with the starter in mind. Then we hiked into the circle.

What immediately struck us was that you could literally find anything there, save the few things clearly banned at the entrance: alcohol, guns and fireworks. And though we had erroneously expected only "hippies", what we found were people of every background and persuasion you could think of. This was not a "politically correct" event. It was a community event, and healthy communities are diverse. We quickly discovered that this was a healthy community, governed by all who choose to

O.K. After all, just because you want what someone else has, it should not follow that they want what you have. And thus it is even more important that one learn how to say "no," lest you go home with a lot of stuff you don't want, and little of the stuff you need... in other words: poor!

I found that the Barter Faire recharged my spirit — my very soul. It was more than just being out in the country, far from the big city, surrounded by a crowd of "alternative thinking" people. While it was good to be with a large group of people passionate about operating outside of traditional economic channels, something else — something very personal — was taking place. It was like an opportunity to develop individual strength — a real sense of self worth — through trade. I had with me the fruits of made labor: *Boycott Quarterly*. That was my currency for the weekend. And I determined what that currency was



worth to me. Was it worth a candle? Or a jar of blackberry preserves? Perhaps a few would be worth a sack of potatoes.

For once in my life my work had some truly tangible value. Steve and I bought our meals with magazines. And with them I stockpiled food for Winter. I could look at my magazines and envision not dollars but weeks of food. And I knew that my work was worth more than just a full stomach because the people who traded me the food had toiled in the fields all year to produce it. They were truly giving of themselves when they traded. And that is how I knew that my work meant something to them. It wasn't some dirty old bill that has seen a thousand wallets being handed to me — it was a piece of themselves.

In a shopping mall, the products are marked with monetary prices. If you want something on the shelf, you must fork over that many dollars. There is no discussion about the price. You either pay it or you don't. The price is determined by some computer that has meticulously calculated all of the assorted factors such as rent, wholesale price, wages and benefits, depreciation and so on. The person who created the product could be half a world away. The sales person could not care less whether I liked what I was purchasing. It means little to them.

At the Barter Faire the products have been grown, prepared, processed, collected and constructed by the very person who is offering them up for trade. And that person knows exactly what their needs and wants are and what their work is worth to them. That is why my feelings were not hurt by those who did not want to trade for my magazine. Some people — believe it or not — are not interested in boycotts and the lot, so

they understandably want to save what they have to trade for something they do want. Others use the Barter Faire as a primary means of getting the goods and services they require to sustain their lives, and magazines are simply a lower priority on that list. Still others see the Faire as a rare opportunity to generate much needed cash — yes, cash is used at the Faire — when they simply cannot afford to trade. After all, in a society built around banks and federal currency, it is almost impossible to completely avoid the use of

them magazines for dried fruit, and then I traded dried fruit for dried sea kelp.

One man that I met actually was trading one item for another, over and over, just to see how many times he could make trades over the course of the weekend. He was not attempting to amass his winter stash. Instead, he was enjoying the interactions generated by the bartering, amassing countless new stories and new friends. I have to admit that I did not trade with him because the item in his possession when we met was not something I needed. Nevertheless, by the end of the weekend I just gave him several copies because he had indeed given me something: his spirit.

Much like Farmers' Markets and CSA's, I knew from where the products I was acquiring at the Barter Faire had come and how they had been produced. I knew that they were produced without undue hardship for the Earth or the laborers. I knew it was fresh and healthy. I knew who produced them. And I knew who would benefit from the wealth I traded for the products.

Steve and I had only come with magazines this past October. We thought we were poor — with little cash, little to trade. We discovered that we had plenty of wealth — things we no longer had use for that someone else could use, or things we had created that others sought out. And now we knew what to bring in April — to the next Barter Faire.

A community had gathered for its semi-annual Barter Faire, and they had enriched each other, instead of far away corporations, while they renewed old friendships and developed new ones. A community outside of the norm — growing with every year. We will not miss another Faire. ✓\$



Jim (Otter) Anderson

money.

One of the more challenging activities in which we participated at the Barter Faire was the "cross-trade". You see, sometimes a person has something you want, and they do not want what you have, but they do want something that someone else has. So you go trade for that item elsewhere and use it to trade for the original item of interest to you. For instance, a man had dried sea kelp — a tasty snack that makes delicious soup, if I do say so myself — but he didn't want *BQ*. He did want, however, dried fruit. As luck would have it, I have yet to develop a taste for dried fruit, but a couple who had dried fruit to trade did have a taste for *BQ*. So I traded

ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY OP-ED

Doing Corporate America's Dirty Work

The Securities and Exchange Commission finds new role in silencing socially responsible shareholders

By Ric Waldman

Quick, name the most profitable democratically controlled institution in the world. No, it's not the Japanese government, and it's certainly not the debt-ridden U.S. government, either.

The answer sits high up on the Fortune 500 list: Exxon, with earnings of \$5.3 billion in 1993. *Democratic?* Sure thing. Just look who owns the oil conglomerate — and every other *publicly* traded corporation, for that matter: shareholders.

The 1980s vividly demonstrated this fact, when shareholder activism played a role in the South African divestiture movement, which in turn led to the dramatic dismantling of Apartheid.

But now, just as investors have become emboldened by their ability to influence corporate policy, the Securities and Exchange Commission is moving to severely undermine their efforts.

For the past four years, the SEC has repeatedly moved to block social responsibility shareholder resolutions like the kind that helped force companies to stop doing business in South Africa. This comes without consent from Congress, which in 1934 outlined the rights of shareholders to address their co-owners through resolutions included in company proxy statements.

For example, this spring, the SEC disallowed resolutions relating to investment in the horribly repressive state of Burma, where a corrupt and bankrupt military junta is systematically murdering and imprisoning opponents, selling off virgin rain forest, dealing in heroin trade

and enslaving ethnic minorities.

The SEC's stated reason for blocking these resolutions? Because companies involved — PepsiCo, Amoco and Texaco, to name three — did less than five percent of their business in Burma, and because the resolutions did not raise a "significant" issue.

Hogwash. Had this line of reasoning been applied to South Af-

Despite the SEC's best effort to stifle debate, some companies are getting the message. Under growing pressure, Amoco in March announced it was withdrawing from Burma. The company, which was involved in unsuccessful off-shore gas and oil exploration, cited "economic" reasons for its decision and said organized boycotts played no role.

...the SEC has repeatedly moved to block social responsibility shareholder resolutions like the kind that helped force companies to stop doing business in South Africa.

rica, an important voice in the fight against Apartheid would have been silenced.

In fact, there is a striking parallel between Burma and South Africa. Aung San Suu Kyi, the head of the pro-democracy National League for Democracy and a Nobel Peace Prize Laureate, has been under house arrest since 1989.

Her party, like Nelson Mandela's formerly outlawed African National Congress, has a clear mandate to represent the oppressed population, having garnered 82 percent of the seats in a 1990 democratic election. But power was seized by the repressive junta, the name of which, the State Law and Order Restoration Council, could have been drawn from George Orwell's "1984."

Unocal, which owns Union 76 gas stations, and which is involved in a pipeline project in Burma, a shareholder resolution did come up for a vote. It received 15.3 percent — considered quite high for a social responsibility resolution — and attracted major news coverage.

Other U.S. companies doing business in Burma include Eddie Bauer and Liz Claiborne [see News & Updates for news of Liz Claiborne's recent withdrawal from Burma], two clothing manufacturers attracted to the country's cheap labor. Levi Strauss & Co. also "sourced" clothing to Burma, but ended its operation in 1992. "It is not possible to do business in Burma without directly supporting the military government and its pervasive violation of hu-

man rights," the company said at the time.

Simon Billenness, senior analyst with the social research firm Franklin Research and Development, thinks companies are being shortsighted by trying to avoid shareholder debate on social issues like Burma. He understands their reaction, though. "Shareholder resolutions put the issue squarely in the company's face, and they also generate good news coverage," he says.

Beyond shareholder resolutions, activists advocate boycotts and so-called selective purchasing laws in the bid to force companies out of Burma. In Massachusetts and Cali-

activists feel certain comes at the behest of corporate lobbyists. But there may be a chink in the wall.

Last year, federal district court Judge Kimba Wood found in favor of a group of plaintiffs who sued the SEC for failing to properly involve the public in its rule change. Included among the plaintiffs were the influential New York City Employees Retirement System and the United Methodist Church. The SEC is appealing Judge Wood's decision.

Meanwhile, investor activists around the country are bringing the issue to the attention of Congress and Arthur Levitt, Chairman of the SEC.

able to carry the assigned workload, and they had beaten him to death.

After that, soldiers came back to Khatu's home again and again to rape her and demand money and food. One night, she was taken to a military camp where she and three other women, deprived of food and water, were raped repeatedly by officers. They were released only after they promised to bring other women to the camp.

To date, foreign oil companies, including Texaco, Unocal and Total, have invested over \$300 million in Burma in search of oil and natural gas. PepsiCo has invested in a bottling plant, and U.S. clothing manufacturers continue to be attracted to the cheap labor. Millions of dollars invested by U.S. oil corporations have gone to the military junta as "exploration fees."

This comes despite a stern warning from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions: "(Burma's) Regime has managed to stay in power, in part, because of revenues generated by foreign investment and trade. The military uses most of the hard currency that it receives from foreign corporations to buy weapons and to keep the Burmese people pacified by force. In addition, the presence in Burma of foreign corporations lends the (military junta) a false sense of legitimacy."

It is to the great shame of U.S. citizens of conscience that the SEC is contributing to the crisis in Burma by helping corporations silence their critics. Congress, which, after all, passed the laws giving shareholders a voice in corporate policy, needs to be dragged into the debate, and quickly.

Ric Waldman is editorial director for Working Assets Common Holdings, a socially responsible mutual fund which, as one of its investment criteria, does not buy stock in companies that support repressive regimes. For the names of local Burma action groups around the country, or for information on Working Assets, call 800-223-7010 (option 2).

✓\$



fornia, officials are considering laws which would effectively ban municipal and state purchases of goods or services from companies doing business in Burma.

"This puts billions of dollars of business behind the existing boycotts, and sends a clear message to Washington to enact trade and investment sanctions similar to those recently applied to South Africa and Haiti," Billenness says.

So far, the SEC is standing firm in its anti-resolution position, which

Even if Levitt does get the message, though, it will be too late to help Fazil Alam. A Muslim Burmese villager, he was dragged from his home in December 1991 and ordered into forced labor by soldiers of the military junta.

Sometime later, according to the human rights organization Asia Watch, soldiers appeared at the home of Alam's wife, Jajura Khatu, with a bundle of bloody clothes she recognized as her husband's. Soldiers told her Alam had been un-

INDIGENOUS STRUGGLES

CHIAPAS: Maya Identity And The Zapatista Uprising

by Araceli Burguete Cal y
Mayor

"In Chiapas, the owners of the fincas treat the Indians worse than they treat their animals. Chiapas is one great finca in which we Indians are less important than the cows."

Testimony of a Maya representative to the National Congress in 1992.

The vast majority of the Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN) fighters are Indigenous Maya Tojolabal, Tzeltal, Tzotzil and Chole peoples in addition to a small number of mestizos and other ethnic groups. Their demands are diverse, oscillating between those raised by the revolutionary class-oriented movements of Central America, clas-

national democracy or is it a local struggle to change the medieval structures of Chiapas? Is this the last chapter of the Central American class-based revolutions or is it the first chapter of the modern Indigenous "Indianist" revolutions? The recent history of Chiapas can help explain the apparently exclusive nature of these questions.

The Zapatista rebellion is embedded in the historic and geographic specificities of Chiapas. The state can be divided into four distinct regions: the first, incorporates the densely populated highlands and the newly colonized border zone; the central region which has only been populated by mestizos since the 19th Century; the coastal region colonized in this Century by mestizo immigrants; and the Soconusco region with its old colonial settle-

highlands over the last 30 years. It now constitutes the regional and social base of the Zapatista army.

Chiapas and Guatemala: shared identities

The original Maya territory was fragmented during the formation of the colonial nations, into five Mexican states—Chiapas, Tabasco, Yucatan, Quintana Roo, and Campeche—in addition to Guatemala and Belize. During the colonial period, Chiapas belonged to Spain's Guatemalan Captaincy General. Its social, economic, cultural, and political structures were defined in this period, and have persisted in contemporary Chiapas without revolutionary changes.

Chiapas was annexed by the Mexican Republic in 1824 as the result of a plebiscite in which only ladinos (those of mixed European and Indigenous ancestry)—being the only citizens who could read and write—voted.

Despite annexation to Mexico, Chiapas continued to be integrated with Guatemala. Even today, its geography, its language, even its commerce fall within the limits of Guatemala. In-migration of Guatemalans looking for work has also been common. Until the 1970's, there was no direct road connecting Chiapas to the northern part of Mexico. Thus, the state capital of Tuxtla Gutierrez was located 1,000 km by road from Mexico City.

An important aspect of highland Chiapan society which clearly identifies it with Guatemalan society is that of identity. Indians were given a key role in the construction of the Mexican state, but only as dead Indians. Living Indians in contrast

Indian rebellions, though nearly always frustrated, have been as much a constant of Chiapas' history as has the exploitation and oppression which followed the conquest.

sic Mexican campesino (peasant) demands, and the claims being made by the Indigenous movement. The EZLN has also incorporated into its positions a wide range of demands relating to the urban movement's struggles, the political parties, and to the demands for democracy voiced by Mexican society in general.

Is this an Indigenous rebellion or an Indigenous uprising with campesino demands? Is this the beginning of a Mexican civil war for

ments. These areas have few relations with each other. They are sustained by different economic activities, partially due to the absence, until the 1970's, of roads and communication. The conflict developed in the highland and border area. The highlands are the ancestral territory of the rebellion's principal actors: Maya Tzotzil, Tzeltal, Tojolabal and Chole peoples. The border region, which includes the Lacandon rainforest, has received waves of migrant Indians from the

were denied. In this way, a national model was constructed based on the notion of a glorious Indian past and a homogeneous, that is, mestizo, (mixed ancestry) present.

Guatemalan ideology differs substantially. There, people who are biologically mestizo assume themselves descendants of the criollos referring to themselves as ladinos and as the people of reason. In opposition obviously are those lacking reason, the Indians. Chiapas in contrast to the rest of Mexico echoes the Guatemalan notion of identity. The ladinos negate racial mixing entirely and have organized society according to racial divisions; thereby guaranteeing racial discrimination and turning the devaluing of Indigenous people into a daily act.

Not the first indigenous uprising

Indian people have paid an extremely high price to maintain their identity. Indian rebellions, though nearly always frustrated, have been as much a constant of Chiapas' history as has the exploitation and oppression which followed the conquest. In 1532, the Maya rose against the Spanish. Following their defeat many heroically threw themselves from a cliff known as Canon del Sumidero. In 1712, following several local uprisings, the Indigenous people throughout the highlands rebelled again; this time grouped around an apparition of the Virgin Mary. They declared the Indigenous headquarters of Cancuc as their capital and rejected Ciudad Real (now San Cristobal de las Casas), along with its civil and ecclesiastic authorities. Finally in 1714, a powerful army from Guatemala annihilated the rebels who had taken ref-

uge in Ocosingo.

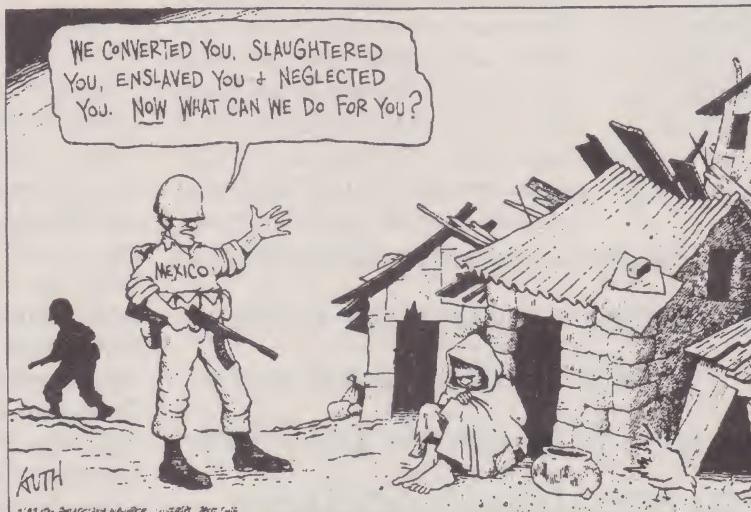
The tremendous misery which resulted from this defeat, followed by loss of lands and frequent famines led to further rebellions in 1864 and 1867 by Tzotziles attempting to reclaim their sovereignty—an intent

led by the landlords, who succeeded in overturning the law two years later. Debt peonage was progressively eliminated in the rest of Mexico following the revolution of 1910. In Chiapas, however, several hundred Indigenous people continue, even today, to work as indebted persons on the large plantations.

Just as the counter-reform gripped Chiapas in the 19th century, the state's landlords also won the 20th century's counter-revolution. In 1910, Mexico was convulsed with the first social revolution of the 20th century. Its changes weren't felt in Chiapas.

One of the first actions of the revolutionary government was to begin agrarian reforms that responded to the expectations of the millions of campesinos who had participated in the revolution. President Venustiano Carranza sent his officials to the republic's different states in order to implement this reform. In 1914, General Jesus Agustin Castro arrived in Chiapas as governor and initiated land distribution and efforts at protecting worker's rights. The land owners immediately rose in arms against Venustiano Carranza. Their rebellion coincided with the revolts in the country's Northern and Central regions led by Pancho Villa and Emiliano Zapata. History's paradox is that the Chiapan landowners declared themselves Villistas and Zapatistas, in order to ally with these armies. Thus, the first Zapatistas in Chiapas were counter-revolutionaries.

The counter-revolutionaries threatened secession from the Union, and the federal government was forced to negotiate. At this time, they conceded that Chiapas would always be governed by members of the Familia Chiapaneca—as



which was again repressed. Since then, the state's criollos and ladinos have perfected their control over the Indigenous population in order to ensure practically free labor for their plantations.

A state the revolution passed by

Labor relations are determined by ethnic oppression maintained by politicians and ladino plantation owners.

During Mexico's first period of Liberal reforms in the 19th century, landholding families headed the counter-reform. New privatization laws and colonization of Maya territories had caused several Indigenous revolts. The federal government responded in 1849 with a law outlawing forced and uncompensated labor. This law ended the semi-feudal custom of debt peonage, under which an indigenous or campesina family occupies a portion of land in a finca in exchange for unpaid work; a situation which converted them into the landlord's property and made securing their own land impossible. This legislation provoked an armed uprising

the local criollos were known—and also that privately held land would not be expropriated. Since then, the Chiapan elite have invoked the specter of secession and the defense of state sovereignty to avoid intervention by the national government. The cost has been too high. The revolution's institutions which are ubiquitous in the rest of Mexico, never arrived in Chiapas. Thus the continuity of Chiapas' similarity to Guatemala remained unbroken. Likewise, the Institutional Revolu-

Population growth and the exhaustion of the ancestral Indigenous territories, government support for forest colonization, the displacement resulting from construction of hydroelectric dams, the advent of oil exploitation, soil deterioration, political and religious persecution and violence between 1960 and 1980 led to accelerated colonization of the Lacandon. The population grew from 5,000 to 300,000 inhabitants in those years. Thousands of Indigenous families from the highlands needing a piece of land to work took

conflict in Chiapas. The four municipal centers taken by the Zapatistas: San Cristobal, Las Margaritas, Ocosingo and Altamirano were all points of departure from the jungle, specifically from Las Canadas.

The uprising's detonators

Chiapas' economic structures are archaic: plantations for export of coffee, cardamom, extensive livestock grazing and logging—with outvalue added processing. According to official statistics, Chiapas holds the unenviable position of being Mexico's poorest state. Ninety-four of its 111 municipalities are considered highly marginal. The paradox is that Chiapas is also a rich state. In the last 10 years, it has held the third and fourth place respectively in the production of gas and oil. Nonetheless, the majority of communities lack electricity as well as any of the other benefits yielded by their resources

Chiapas has the second highest proportion of indigenous inhabitants (28%) of all the Mexican states, three quarters of whom live in dispersed rural settlements. It also has the highest infant mortality and illiteracy rates, percentage of citizens with incomes less than two minimum salaries (about \$250), and outstanding petitions for land. Just under half of the state's families live in houses with dirt floors, a statistic closely related to children's disease rates. A study prepared by the institute for European-Latin American Studies reported the following: "Chiapas has the lowest levels of electricity in the country (66.7%). Only 58% of the houses have running water when the national average is 79%...The state's population is only 4% of the nation, but constitutes 25% of all the disputes between campesinos and landlords in the country, disputes which often are violent." Out of the total population of close to 2,000,000, about 1,130,000 are "economically active"

Due to its regressive agrarian policy most of the state's arable land was concentrated in a few hands by 1940. According to population censuses, more than half was owned by 2.6% of the population.

tional Party's (PRI) which has ruled Mexico since the revolution only recently installed itself in Chiapas. Its peasant and worker organizations which have coopted social movements in the rest of Mexico only arrived in Chiapas in the 1970's, and still have little presence.

The Lacandon rainforest: cradle of rebellion

Due to its regressive agrarian policy most of the state's arable land was concentrated in a few hands by 1940. According to population censuses, more than half was owned by 2.6% of the population. Just nine landlords accounted for 630,532 hectares. In contrast the average size of Indigenous and campesino farms was under two hectares. At the same time, a significant proportion of the state corresponded to "National Lands", that is forest areas susceptible to colonization.

refuge in the forest, principally in the region of Las Canadas. This region however is characterized by steep slopes and extremely poor soils underlain by calcareous rock. These soils poorly retain water; making agriculture very difficult. The region's physical harshness further sharpens social discontent.

The Indigenous colonists adapted to life in the forest only after profound cultural, political and ideological changes. They left parents and grandparents behind and remodeled their identity around the central desire to obtain land. In order to survive new and difficult conditions as well as the landowners unrelenting violence, the colonists formed political or productive organizations. These strengthened their nascent campesino identity, substituting for their communal (Indian) identity. The rainforest's new colonists and their young descendants are the protagonists of the

that is, 55.4% of the population receives no income.

While Chiapas occupies first place in the country for social marginality, this is further accentuated in the conflict regions. Illiteracy for those over 15 years old in Chiapas is close to 30%, in the Indigenous municipalities it is nearly twice that. In Altamirano 51% of the population over 15 years old is illiterate, in Las Margaritas 48%, in Ocosingo 47% while in San Cristobal 24% and Comitan 23%. The Indigenous people living in this region are the most marginal of the marginal.

Land ownership and Article 27

The virtual lack of an agrarian reform in Chiapas, as explained before, is directly related to the socio-economic and political problems which are at the root of the January first explosion. The land distribution which occurred was realized principally on National Lands, and resulted from the struggles of the Indigenous people and campesinos without land. Rather than resolve petitions for granting ejidos or restitution of communal lands, the government responded to demands for land by promoting colonization of near wastelands.

There is no consensus on the current quantities within each type of land ownership in the state. Some investigations conclude that lands are totally distributed and that there are no large land-holdings. Other investigations provide contrary opinions. According to leaders of the opposition, Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD), the last census showed that 2.8% of the estates in the state have more than 1,000 hectares each; while 40.75% have less than 10 hectares each. According to this source, five large properties concentrate 36,000 hectares. Thirty percent of the nation's petitions for land are concentrated in Chiapas, totaling approximately 134,000 petitioners. These petitioners saw their hopes for receiving

land dashed with reform of article 27 of the constitution in January of 1992.

In addition to land, productive resources are also concentrated. The problem of inequality corresponds not only to the concentration of property but also to a discriminatory system which sharpens the exclusion and oppression of Indigenous people and reproduces exploitation.

The 1970's: explosion of campesino organizations

Struggle for land in Chiapas has always been a radical process subject to violence from landlords. The federal government's general agrarian reform policy emphasized the ejido form of tenure (individual and sub-divided) in detriment to traditional communal tenure. Indigenous petitioners for land were given no choice but to opt for the ejido form of ownership. In this way, Indigenous people participating in the struggle for land assumed a campesinista consciousness through which they demanded land to work rather than the autonomous territories which were stolen during the European invasion. This campesino-class consciousness has homogenized the struggle of the Indigenous people of Chiapas.

The figure of Emiliano Zapata has been continuously invoked to support land struggles, whereas the indigenous struggles for recovery of Indian government were forgotten with the oral history of the traditional Indian communities.

An organizational landmark

In October of 1974, the state's first Indigenous Encounter was hosted by Bishop Samuel Ruiz. This event marked the beginning of the campesino and Indigenous mobilizations in the region. At this event Indigenous people reflected on their common problems and began to organize. This process was accelerated with the arrival in these years

of several political organizations with different ideological tendencies.

One of the first to arrive was the Central of Independent Agricultural Workers and Campesinos (CIOAC), a national campesino organization affiliated with the communist party and inspired by the program of Emiliano Zapata. Its members established themselves in Indigenous communities and worked for land reform and to organize agricultural day-laborers attached through systems of peonage to the fincas.

A second important movements in the country's agrarian struggle since 1979 was the National Coordination Plan de Ayala (CNPA). Its profoundly agrarianist and anti-partisan program was also derived from the program of Emiliano Zapata. Its most important expression in Chiapas has been the Emiliano Zapata Campesino Organization (OCEZ). Both of the above organizations suffered from brutal repression carried out by local death squads and security forces in the 1970's and 1980's.

Also during these years, young activists, mostly economics students and adherents to Maoist philosophy arrived from the country's northern region becoming known as Los Nortenos. They had both resources and enthusiasm. They learned Indigenous languages and organized. In contrast to CIOAC and OCEZ, this group did not emphasize land struggles, but rather the formation of ejido unions (cooperatives) to enhance productive activities. Currently, many of these ex-activists hold high offices in Salinas de Gortari's government.

A significant number of the members of these various organizations have presumably joined the ranks of the EZLN.

Campesinista and Indianist organizations

The formation of Indigenous organizations that assume a humani-

tarian banner is a recent activity that has not been able to establish itself significantly in the consciousness of the Indigenous peoples. The Campesino and Zapatista tradition has until now subjugated Indianist efforts. Among the Indigenous organizations formed in the recent years, are the Organization of Indigenous Doctors and the Coordinator of Maya Organizations Struggling for Liberation (COLPUMALI)—member of the Independent Indian Peoples Front (FIFI). The majority of these organizations were formed by Indigenous activists that had experiences in the campesina struggle, but whom in a

organizations formed themselves into the State Indigenous and Campesino Council of Chiapas (CEOIC), in an attempt to form a common front to defend the interests of the Indigenous organizations and campesinos in the context of the negotiations that were opened between the government and the EZLN.

There are several important differences between the programs of the Campesinista and Indianist organizations. The campesinita organizations demand: 1) land distribution and modification of article 27 to continue with the agrarian reform; 2) cheap and appropriate credit for

executive and judicial branches of government at the federal and state level.

The differences between the Campesinista Indigenous movement and the Indianist Indigenous movement are clear. The Zapatista demands arise from both these traditions which follow the campesinista line, but at the same time, identify in the Indianist demands possibilities for ending colonial oppression.

This most recent Indigenous uprising in Chiapas has given new air to the Indigenous movement in Mexico. A new feeling has flooded the millions of Indians of Mexico who have strengthened their struggle through processes of unification. Nevertheless, the most important thing is the hope that it has brought to the Indigenous movement worldwide. The sympathy which the EZLN provoked in the world shows that the Indigenous struggles have reason and justice on their side.

A report presented to the European Parliament on the topic of Chiapas by the Institute for European-Latin American Relations emphasized that "The conflict shows that the increasing aggressiveness of the Indigenous communities in Latin America will lead to armed conflicts, if the growing consciousness of Indians as subjects with rights, is not followed by increased governmental capacity to satisfy their necessities."

recent process of re-indianization (no more than 7 years old) have begun to base their claims and organization in their Indian identity. These claims still have little weight in Chiapas. First because it is a young movement, but also because it has not had the international economic support that other movements have received. Some members of these organizations also joined the ranks of the Zapatista army.

It is important to note as well, that even as the EZLN was nourished by the movements mentioned above, the great majority of the activists and organizations in the state decided not to actively participate in the armed uprising. Even so, they have noted on several occasions that they share the same struggle. After the uprising, these agricultural production; 3) roads, health care, education, housing and other services; 4) support in the productive process, installation of agro-industry and 5) guarantees of individual human rights.

The Indianist organization's program, whose proposal is headed by FIFI includes in part: 1) modification of the relation between the State and the Indigenous peoples which implies constitutional recognition of their right to self-determination; 2) recognition of territorial rights of the Indigenous people of the country and of Chiapas and establishment of pluri-ethnic Indigenous regions where the different Indigenous identities and mestizos would live under equal conditions; 3) modification of national laws to guarantee the participation of Indigenous representation in the legislative,

Araceli Burguete is a native of Chiapas, sociologist and technical and research coordinator for the Independent Indian People's Front (FIFI). Reprinted with permission from Abya Yala News: Journal of the South and Meso American Indian Rights Center (SAIIC). For more information on the uprising in Chiapas, we recommend the Summer 1994 issue of Abya Yala News, available from SAIIC for \$4 USD by writing: SAIIC, PO Box 28703, Oakland, CA 94604, USA, (510) 834-4263.

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Chronology of Events Since the January 1 Uprising

January 1, 1994. The Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN) forced its way into Mexico's political and military arena and focused Mexico's and much of the world's attention on the southern state of Chiapas.

In the early hours of the morning of December 31, the EZLN divided its army into five columns and in a coordinated action took control of

January 2. The EZLN retreated from San Cristobal—the second largest city in Chiapas. They also overran a major military base in the state and carried off tons of explosives and ammunition. The administration of Carlos Salinas de Gortari denounced the Zapatistas as foreigners and outlaws.

January 3. The Mexican army counterattacked by land and air. Eight

rights violations and apply pressure on the Mexican regime. Human rights organizations all over the world began efforts to halt the repression.

The Coordinating Commission of Indigenous Nations and Organizations of the Continent (CONIC), through the coordinating office in Panama, broadcast these events throughout the continent and decided to send delegates to Chiapas in solidarity with the Indian population.

January 6. The military sealed off the town of San Cristobal de las Casas and all the other zones of conflict, preventing the movement of journalists, human rights monitors and local civilians alike.

January 8. Reacting to international outcry against the army repression in Chiapas, President Salinas proposed a cease fire, peace negotiations and a (conditional) general amnesty for those involved in the conflict. The EZLN remained in control of a swath of territory encompassing the fringe of the highlands and much of the Lacandon forest.

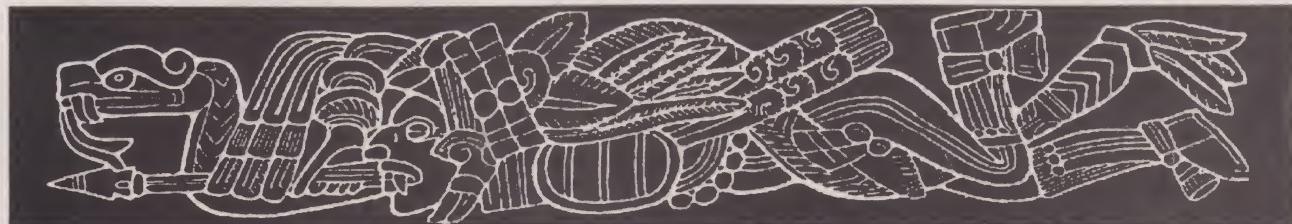
January 13. The government and EZLN agreed to a cease-fire. Following the cease fire, the government's death toll counted 35 soldiers and 75 Zapatistas. Independent sources put the number at well over 200. Over 20,000 people mostly Tojolabal and Tzeltal Indians have also fled their villages and are living in makeshift refugee camps in San Cristobal and other

The administration of Carlos Salinas de Gortari denounced the Zapatistas as foreigners and outlaws.

all major towns in Chiapas with the exception of the state capital Tuxtla Gutierrez. The EZLN stormed a jail in Altamirano and liberated 160 prisoners, most of whom were Indians accused of illegal land takeovers, cutting trees without permits and other such crimes by local authorities—known regionally as caciques. From a captured radio station in Ocosingo, the EZLN announced the conflict was caused by governmental repression, corruption and Indigenous peoples' miserable living conditions. From the balcony of the municipal building in San Cristobal de las Casas the Zapatistas read their now famous declaration of war.

thousand soldiers were deployed in the first few days while the air force bombed presumed Zapatista positions, several Indigenous villages, and even a group of Tzeltal girls and a press vehicle.

January 4. The EZLN abandoned the highland towns, retreating to bases in the Lacandon forest. South and Meso American rights Center (SAIIC) received a call from Indigenous activists in San Cristobal with the news that the air force was bombing Indian communities, as well as kidnapping and killing civilians accused of supporting the Zapatistas. The SAIIC office launched a campaign to denounce these human



towns.

January 11-14. Indian and campesino organizations in Chiapas carried out an unprecedented mobilization in San Cristobal. Five hundred and twenty delegates from 280 Indigenous and campesino organizations in the state of Chiapas met to propose resolutions to the conflict. The delegates called for an end to human rights abuses, a total cease fire, recognition of the EZLN as a belligerent party and negotiations to resolve the conflict. They then voted to form a State Council of Indigenous and Campesino Organizations of Chiapas (CEOIC).

January 16-22. The State Council met for the first time to try and further develop their proposals for Chiapas. CONIC delegates from North, South and Central America participated as invited observers in this meeting.

January 21. Mexican government negotiator Manuel Camacho Solis acknowledged that "we must ask forgiveness from indigenous groups and communities for all the suffering they have undergone."—a statement indicating reversal of the Mexican government's earlier denunciation of the Zapatistas as outlaws.

January 25. President Salinas met with 42 representatives of CEOIC in the capital city of Tuxtla Gutierrez. He was met with fiery speeches demanding a definitive end to the repression, and a just solution to the conflict.

February 6-8. Indian and campesino organizations seized four town halls and held protests in at least a dozen other communities to demand the removal of corrupt local (PRI) authorities.

February 21. With Bishop Samuel Ruiz acting as mediator the, EZLN and Mexican government, repre-

sented by ex-mayor of Mexico City Manuel Camacho Solis, began negotiations in the Cathedral of San Cristobal.

March 3. The government and EZLN announced an end to the first round of talks. The government announced its peace proposal which the EZLN promised to present to their base communities for a final decision.

March 7. Over 70 Indigenous organizations met at an electoral convention in Mexico City, and passed a resolution criticizing the government's Chiapas peace proposal for failing to adequately address Indigenous rights under the constitution.

March 23. PRI presidential candidate, Luis Donaldo Colosio, was assassinated at a campaign rally in Tijuana. The army reportedly intensified a troop build-up in an attempt to surround EZLN positions particularly in the areas of Las Margaritas, Ocosingo and Altamirano. The EZLN then suspended its consultation process, stating that it was forced to devote all resources to preparing for an attack. Throughout March, Indigenous and campesino organizations across the state take over lands held by giant landowners. In contrast, the EZLN forbids takeovers in the region under their control.

May 4. Camacho Solis met with the EZLN and Bishop Samuel Ruiz to discuss renewing the dialogue.

May 29-31. The EZLN announced it had concluded consultations with base communities, and was beginning to count votes, analyze opinions received and prepare a response.

June 13. Zapatistas' base communities rejected the government's peace proposal.

June 16. Manuel Camacho Solis resigned as government negotiator while criticizing PRI presidential candidate Ernesto Zedillo. Bishop Samuel Ruiz also announced his resignation as mediator in the conflict.

Human Rights Violations

Following the uprising, the Mexican army, in collaboration with local caciques and plantation owners unleashed a brutal campaign of repression and terror against Indigenous and campesino organizations and villages suspected of sympathizing with the EZLN. Although the details of many of these atrocities may never be known, descriptions of several cases, such as those listed below, were gathered by Indigenous and human rights organizations and broadcast around the world.

January 5. A photo of five corpses with single bullet wounds to the head was published around the world. The bodies were found in the Ocosingo market and, according to reports, were members of the last group of Zapatistas to retreat from the area. A delegation of forensic specialists reported that this scene bore all the signs of an extra-judicial execution.

January 6. The Mexican army detained 14 men from the Indigenous community of El Chanal when the mayor accused them of being Zapatistas. They were beaten, tied by the hands and feet and taken first by military vehicle and later by helicopter to the military base of Teran in Tuxtla Gutierrez. They were reported being tortured by electric shock and beatings over the course of a week before being released.

January 7. Three Tzeltal elders from



the community of Morelia were tortured by the army in the local church, while other men of the village were detained outside. Thirty-one other community members detained by the army were reportedly tortured while in government custody.

January 16. Jorge Mariano Solis Lopez and Eduardo Gomez Hernandez, 21 and 22 years old respectively, were apprehended by municipal police while driving through the town of Las Margaritas. Police identified the truck they were driving as one requisitioned by the EZLN in their takeover of the town. According to local reports, they were taken to the municipal police station and hours later, put on an army truck heading for El Progreso. On January 24, their cadavers appeared at the regional hospital in Comitan after being discovered by a hunter near the community.

Agua Campesino Organization was assassinated in an ambush by a group of heavily armed men as he left his village of El Carmalito near Simojovel. His son was also critically wounded in the attack. Mariano Perez was a representative of the State Council of Indigenous and Campesino Organizations of Chiapas. Many other representatives have received death threats, including Margarito Ruiz of the Independent Indian People's Front.

In testimony before the US congress, Amnesty International documented "reports of at least 9 extrajudicial executions; 15 arbitrary killings, including the killing of a 10 year old child; 3 cases of "disappearance" and serious concern about the possible "disappearance" of at least 6 others, and at least 100 cases of torture and ill-treatment, including at least 2 cases of possible rape of women in detention." All these violations were allegedly carried out by the Mexican army or police forces. In addition, they confirmed the occurrence of hundreds of arbitrary arrests.

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(SOVEREIGNTY, CONTINUED)

high-cholesterol, high-salt and low-fiber diet; and (5) neglect and malice by the colonial establishment.

Our commitment to the survival of our endangered people is the basis for the *Kānaka Maoli* movement.

Ka Ho'okolokolnui Kānaka Maoli, the People's International Tribunal Hawai'i, which was held August 12-21 in the centennial year of 1993, marking the U.S. invasion of 1893, exposed and documented the long-suppressed truth of the U.S. theft of our nation in the context of international law, and thus laid the historical, moral, and legal basis for the required remedies. The Tribunal also brought our indigenous sisters and brothers from abroad to our homeland as expert witnesses, official international observers and cultural participants, thereby providing the basis for further solidarity against the dominant superpower—the U.S.—during the 1993 UN International Year of the World's Indigenous Peoples.

Kekuni Blaisdell is the convenor of the Pro-Hawaiian Sovereignty Working Group and the coordinator of Ka Pakaukau, a Hawaiian sovereignty organization advocating a restored independent Kānaka Maoli (indigenous Hawaiian) nation. He prepared this article for Breakthrough magazine immediately before the convening of Ka Ho'okolokolnui Kānaka Maoli — The People's International Tribunal Hawai'i — in August of 1993. The article is reprinted here with permission. Breakthrough is published by the John Brown Education Fund, 220 9th Street #443, San Francisco, CA 94103, USA. ✓\$

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See Page 59

(CHRONOLOGY, CONTINUED)

Cree Nation." They demand that Ottawa stop interfering and negotiate fairly with the Lubicon Cree.

Nov: Band asserts Petro-Canada must obtain a permit. Rather than respect Lubicon law, Petro-Canada closes twenty wells including eighteen operated with Norcen. A special RCMP squad moves in. Talks with Alberta resume.

1990 After six years deliberation, the United Nations charges Canada with a Human Rights Violation stating that "recent developments threaten the way of life and culture of the Lubicon Lake Band and constitute a violation of Article 27 so long as they continue". UN suggests negotiations as remedy.

Talks with Alberta break down. A federal official "rejected the whole process of arbitration". Lubicon demands are in line with other native settlements whereas the Canadian governmental offer is welfare perpetuating.

Daishowa's contractors clearcut on Lubicon lands, violating an agreement not to do so. Daishowa's timber claim completely blankets the traditional Lubicon Territory.

Nov: The band gives notice that all development on their unceded lands is subject to Lubicon jurisdiction requiring appropriate lease, permits etc.. The RCMP is suppressing enforcement of this jurisdiction.

A raid on a Daishowa contractor's logging camp leaves \$20,000 equipment damaged. This leads to the RCMP taking a man to a garbage dump u night for interrogation, denial of access to legal counsel for another and the arrest of thirteen band members. Each person faces up to fifty years in prison. Chief Bernard Ominayak has said, "The Lubicon people call upon descent people every where to support our efforts to defend ourselves and our land."

Chronology of events in the recent history of the Lubicon Lake Cree provided by Friends of the Lubicon. ✓\$

INDIGENOUS STRUGGLES

Democracy, an End to Discrimination and Regional Development:

The Zapatista National Liberation Army Proposals

The extent to which the Zapatista army has been able to communicate its positions and observations to the national and international press is unprecedented in the recent history of Latin American armed uprisings. On June 10, in a rejection of the government's peace proposal the Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN) issued a "Second Lacandon Declaration" (the first being the

Convention...we call for a sovereign and revolutionary National Democratic Convention to create a transition government and a new national law, a new constitution that will guarantee the legal fulfillment of the people's will.

This sovereign revolutionary convention will be national in that all states of the federation will be represented. It will be plural in the

should fight for the people's will to be respected. The EZLN will recognize the National Democratic Convention as the authentic representative of the interests of the Mexican people in their transition to democracy. The EZLN is now to be found throughout the national territory and is in a position to offer itself to the Mexican people as an army to guarantee that the people's will is carried out. For the first meeting of the National Democratic Convention, the EZLN offers as a meeting-place a Zapatista settlement with all of the resources to be found there..."

Apart from the fairly general communiqué EZLN stated its positions most specifically in their now famous 34 point peace proposal last March. This proposal included demands for national democracy, regional economic development and in general, the abolition of discriminatory attitudes, policies and government repression. The following is a list of central demands in each of these categories.

Democracy is a fundamental right of all Indigenous and non-Indigenous people. Without democracy there can be no liberty, justice or dignity and without dignity there is nothing.

January 1 declaration of war). In addition to reiterating old demands for national democracy, the EZLN proposed a new constitutional convention.

"...We address our brothers and sisters in different non-governmental organizations, in peasant and indigenous organizations, workers in the cities and in the countryside, teachers and students, housewives and squatters, artists and intellectuals, members of independent political parties, Mexicans. We call you all to a national dialogue with the theme of democracy, freedom and justice. For this reason, we put forward the following invitation to a National Democratic

sense that all patriotic sectors will be represented. It will be democratic in the way in which it will make decisions by national consultations. The convention will be presided over, freely and voluntarily by civilians, prestigious public figures, regardless of their political affiliation, race, religion, sex or age. The convention will be launched by local, state and regional committees in every ejido, settlement, school and factory. These committees will be charged with collecting the people's proposals for the new constitution and demands to be carried out by a new government following the convention.

The convention should demand free and democratic elections and

Political Change

1. We demand free and democratic elections with equal rights and obligations for all political organizations contending for power, true liberty to choose one or another proposal and respect for the majority's will. Democracy is a fundamental right of all Indigenous and non-Indigenous people. Without democracy there can be no liberty, justice or dignity and without dignity there is nothing.

2. To ensure free and truly demo-

crotic elections it is necessary for the Federal Executive and occupants of state offices who reached their positions of power through electoral fraud to resign. Their titles do not come from majority consensus but rather are the result of usurpation. Consequently, it will be necessary for a transitional government to be formed.

3. The recognition of the EZLN as a belligerent force.

4. A new pact between federation members to do away with centralization and allow regions, indigenous communities and municipalities to govern themselves with political, economic and cultural autonomy.

5. General elections in the state of Chiapas and the legal recognition of all the state's political forces.

Regional Development

6. It is of the utmost importance that all Chiapan communities receive electricity and that a certain percentage of the taxes earned from the commercialization of Chiapan petroleum be applied to industrial, agricultural, commercial and social infrastructure projects for the benefit of all Chiapanecos.

7. The revision of the North American Free Trade Agreement signed with the United States and Canada. In its present form it does not take into account the indigenous population. Furthermore, it represents a death sentence because it does not include any labor qualifications whatsoever.

8. Article 27 of the Magna Carta should respect the original spirit of Emiliano Zapata: land is for the indigenous people and peasants who work it, not for latifundistas (large landowners).

9. We demand that the government build hospitals in the capitals of all municipalities which are equipped with specialized doctors and sufficient medicine to attend to all patients and rural clinics in smaller communities with training

and fair salaries for health representatives. 10. That indigenous people be guaranteed the right to information on local, regional, state, national and international levels through an independent radio station that is directed and operated by indigenous people.

11. We demand that housing be built in all rural communities in Mexico, and provided with necessary services such as: light, running water, roads, sewage systems, telephones, public transportation, etc. And also that we be granted the benefits of the city such as televisions, stoves, refrigerators, washing machines, etc.

12. We demand an end to illiteracy in indigenous communities. For this we need better elementary and secondary schools in our communities which provide free materials and have teachers with university degrees who are at the service of the people and not just defending the wealthy.

In addition, the proposal calls for jobs with fair salaries for all, cancellation of high-interest debts held by the poor, an end to hunger and government supported cooperatives stores in each community, and access to free markets without intermediaries. This "Indigenous Women's Petition" was also included:

We, Indigenous peasant women, demand the immediate solution to our urgent needs which have long been ignored by the government:

- a) Childbirth clinics with gynecologists;
- b) Child-care facilities in all communities;
- c) Sufficient food for all children in rural communities including: milk, corn flour, rice, corn, soy, oil, beans, cheese, eggs, sugar, soup, oats, etc;
- d) Fully-equipped popular kitchens for children in the communities;
- e) Community grinding mills and tortilla presses depending on the number of families in each commu-

nity;

- f) Poultry, rabbit, sheep and pig farms;
- g) We demand projects for baked goods;
- h) Artisan workshops well equipped with machinery and primary materials;
- i) Markets in which to sell our crafts at fair prices;
- j) Technical training schools for women;
- k) Preschools and maternal schools;
- l) Adequate means of transportation.

Discrimination and Repression

The proposal also called for an end to discrimination of all kinds, respect for dignity of Indigenous cultures and languages, and bilingual education in the schools. Finally, the EZLN demanded that federal security forces be barred from entering their communities, reform of the state penal code to permit free political expression, release of political and poor prisoners "who are being held unjustly in Mexican jails", and an end to expulsions of dissidents from Indigenous communities. Importantly, they also called for "political trials" for former state officials Patrocinio Gonzalez Blanco Garrido, Absalon Castellanos Dominguez and Elmar Setzer M.—all accused of abuse of power, corruption and more serious crimes such as murder while in office. The EZLN proposal states that all accords should be enforced by a National Commission for Peace with Justice and Dignity.

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INDIGENOUS STRUGGLES

Stolen Lands: The Struggle for Hawaiian Sovereignty

by Kekuni Blaisdell

The year 1993 marked the centennial of the 1893 U.S. armed invasion of Hawai'i. On January 17, more than 12,000 indigenous Hawaiians, or *Kānaka Maoli*, joined a sovereignty rally expressing their outrage at the U.S. armed invasion and the lawless occupation and theft of their government and lands beginning a century earlier.

The current *Kānaka Maoli* independence movement began about 30 years ago in the 1960s, but as early as the 1893 invasion and 1898 annexation of *Ka Pae'āina* (the Hawaiian Archipelago), *Kānaka Maoli* vigorously resisted the takeover. The 1895 indigenous armed revolt against the *haole* (Western) usurpers, however, was squelched, with more than 200 rebels tried for treason and our Queen for misprision of treason. Well aware of the indigenous opposition, the *haole* annexationists would not agree to an island-wide plebiscite on the political status of the islands.

Once annexation was in force under the U.S.-imposed Territory of Hawai'i, the official policy toward us *Kānaka Maoli* was assimilation. Our indigenous language had already been banned in the schools in 1896. Under U.S. *haole* colonial domination, we *Kānaka Maoli* were taught to be ashamed to live the "primitive" ways of our ancestors. We were told that we were fortunate to be Americans first and then, unfortunately, Hawaiians. In earlier years, we learned to be afraid to be *Kānaka*, a term of derision usually

associated with adjectives such as "dumb," "lazy," "drunk," and "dirty." Only in certain rural *kīpuka* — isolated pockets of self-reliant *Kānaka Maoli* who were able to remain on, and gain livelihood from, the land and the sea — were remnants of the traditional culture and resistance to foreign domination maintained.

The 1959 U.S. imposition of state-

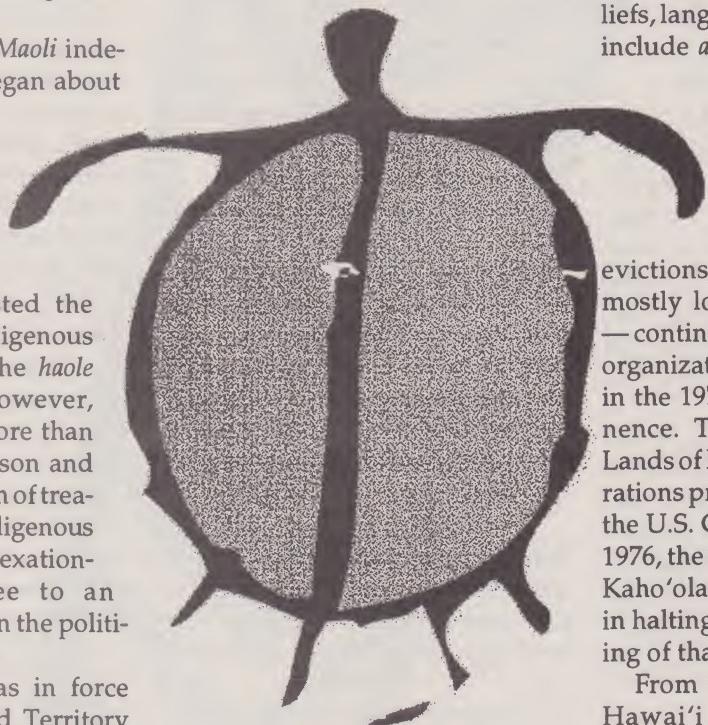
ship of their land to protest tourist, military, and government-driven encroachments on island residents. In the 1970s, mostly rural *Kānaka Maoli* affected by the land dislocations joined with university activists to learn of and assert our special legal rights as the indigenous people of *Ka Pae'āina*.

This new empowerment was strengthened by the incorporation of our traditional *Kānaka Maoli* beliefs, language, and practices. These include *aloha 'āina* (love the land), *mālama 'āina* (care for the land), *mālama kai* (care for the sea), and spiritual ceremonies at gatherings.

Land occupations, evictions, jailings, court trials — mostly losses but occasional wins — continued. Numerous taro-roots organizations sprouted. Two causes in the 1970s gained special prominence. The ALOHA (Aboriginal Lands of Hawai'ian Ancestry) reparations proposal went all the way to the U.S. Congress in 1973. Then, in 1976, the occupation of the island of Kaho'olawe eventually succeeded in halting the U.S. military's bombing of that island.

From 1978 to 1980, the state of Hawai'i reacted to contain the spreading restlessness. The Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) was created as an agency of the state to "better the conditions of Native Hawaiians...and to serve as a receptacle for reparations" [from the U.S. government].

In 1984, the first Native Hawaiian Sovereignty Conference convened with two of the five main speakers advocating independence from the U.S. Three years later 250 *Kānaka Maoli* delegates, attending a



hood brought an economic boom. Later the U.S. military began to use Hawai'i as a mid-Pacific base for the Vietnam War. When the rural *kīpuka* were besieged in the 1960s and 1970s by commercial, government and military developments, resistance to the establishment, especially by organized *Kānaka Maoli*, became overt. Indigenous people began to claim owner-

convention in Hilo, drafted a constitution for *Ka Lāhui*, a separate nation within the U.S. following the American Indian tribal nation model. A turning point came in August 1988. At a reparations hearing conducted by U.S. Senator Daniel Inouye on the University of Hawai'i Manoa campus, a demonstration for "sovereignty, not reparations" attracted the TV news cameras. Caught off-guard, Inouye publicly acknowledged, for the first time, our *Kānaka Maoli* people's right to sovereignty.

ture, the OHA, and the State Council on Hawaiian Homestead Associations. All of these parties support the governor-appointed 19-member Sovereignty Advisory Commission, recently created by the state legislature, which will advise on a state plebiscite for a "convention to propose an organic document for governance of a Hawaiian sovereign nation."

(2) A Hawaiian nation within the U.S. as proposed by *Ka Lāhui*. This arrangement would be guided by U.S. policy toward American Indi-

painful plight of our people, and control of our land. On the other hand, some aspects of all three of these issues also divide us.

Too many modern *Kānaka Maoli*, like the tourists, have been seduced by the Hawai'i Visitors Bureau to believe that our culture is the Hollywood hula, *hapa-haole* songs, and *lei*-making. We have been so Westernized, Americanized, Christianized and de-*Kānaka Maoli*-ized that most of us are not aware of our ancestors' basic belief—that like all in the cosmos, we *Kānaka Maoli* originate from the mating of *Wākea*, our sky father, with *Papa*, our earth mother. Therefore, all in the cosmos are living, conscious, and communicating siblings. Thus, our spiritual as well as physical and biological attachment to our sacred 'āina, the environment.

Many *Kānaka Maoli* are still not aware that we natives in our homeland have the worst health, economic, educational, and social indices of all ethnic peoples in our homeland. Many of our own people are not aware that self-government and land and its resources are the two essentials for nationhood, and that we *Kānaka Maoli* have continued to be denied both by the U.S. since 1893–1898. Because of this deprivation, we, like other exploited indigenous people, continue to decline. The projection is that by the year 2044 there will be no more piha *Kānaka Maoli*, that is, pure indigenous Hawaiians.

Some of us, however, refuse to accept that prediction and are determined to reverse the five main factors responsible for our grim status: (1) depopulation, because of foreign illnesses and displacement from our lands, and *Kānaka Maoli* minority status because of continuing foreign transmigration; (2) foreign economic exploitation; (3) cultural conflict; (4) our too eager adoption of harmful foreign ways, such as the use of tobacco, alcohol, illicit drugs and the U.S. high-saturated fat,

...we, like other exploited indigenous people, continue to decline. The projection is that by the year 2044 there will be no more piha Kānaka Maoli, that is, pure indigenous Hawaiians.

Alarmed, state of Hawai'i and U.S. officials began to co-opt the sovereignty movement in order to maintain their control over the ultimate prize — the almost two million acres of our stolen *Kānaka Maoli* lands and the over one billion dollars in annual revenues from their natural resources. Since 1988, the term "sovereignty" has been co-opted by U.S. and state officials, including Senators Inouye and Daniel Akaka, Governor John Waihee, the OHA trustees, and native legislators. Their definition of "sovereignty," however, is continued U.S. and state control of our stolen *Kānaka Maoli* lands.

Three main models of "sovereignty" are now apparent, with multiple minor variations:

(1) A "sovereign Hawaiian nation as a political subdivision of the state of Hawai'i," with the Hawaiian Home Lands as the land base. This model is promoted, but not yet openly, by the congressional delegation, the governor, the legisla-

ans and Alaskan Natives. It would require petitioning the U.S. Congress. If approved, the U.S. Department of the Interior would oversee the new native government, perhaps through the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Presumably the Hawaiian Home Lands and some negotiated "ceded" (stolen) *Kānaka Maoli* lands would constitute the new nation's land base.

(3) A restored independent *Kānaka Maoli* nation, with, eventually, complete withdrawal of the U.S., is favored by *Ka Pakaukau*, the Institute for the Advancement of Hawaiian Affairs and, perhaps, the 'Ohana Council of the Hawaiian Kingdom. *Ka Pakaukau* proposes a series of negotiated treaties between the two nations as equals, with incremental progression toward establishing total *Kānaka Maoli* control over our entire *Ka Pae'āina*, as prior to 1893.

All three elements of the sovereignty movement are united by cultural pride, the desire to relieve the

(see SOVEREIGNTY on page 21)

INDIGENOUS STRUGGLES

"In The Spirit of Crazy Horse"

by Leonard Peltier
Defense Committee

"The only way to deal with the Indian problem in South Dakota," said William Janklow, then South Dakota deputy attorney general, "is to put a gun to American Indian Movement leaders' heads and pull the trigger." (Churchill and Vanderwall, *The Other Side*, p. 19)

This was the consensus of many law enforcement officials working on or near the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation during the 1970s. For Native American people, 1972 through 1976 is commonly referred to as the "reign of terror". During these years, Native people were subjected to terrorism beyond comprehension. The American Indian Movement (AIM) was established to bring hope to the people. These men and women banded together to fight for treaty and land rights, religious freedom, and cultural survival. Author Peter Matthiessen states in his book *In the Spirit of Crazy Horse*, "...that the warrior spirit had restored identity and pride to thousands of defeated people and inspired attempts to resurrect the dying language and culture." In 1972, Richard (Dick) Wilson was elected Tribal Chairman with less than 20% of the vote (but 100% support of the U.S. government). Native Americans began suffering atrocities at the hands of Wilson, his GOON Squad, and the FBI. Dick Wilson immediately began to misappropriate funds from the U.S. government to arm, equip, and pay a private army known as the Guardians of the Oglala Nation (GOON). The FBI was well aware of the GOON Squad, and helped train these individuals to "keep peace" on the reservation.

"And though threatened repeatedly with impeachment by his own Tribal Council (there were more signatures on one petition to impeach Wilson than people who had voted for him in the first place), Wilson was staunchly supported by the Bureau

terror was in full swing. By 1975 western South Dakota had the highest ratio of agents to citizens in the United States, and between 1972 and 1976 over 200 AIM members and supporters were assaulted or murdered. According to statistics, "the

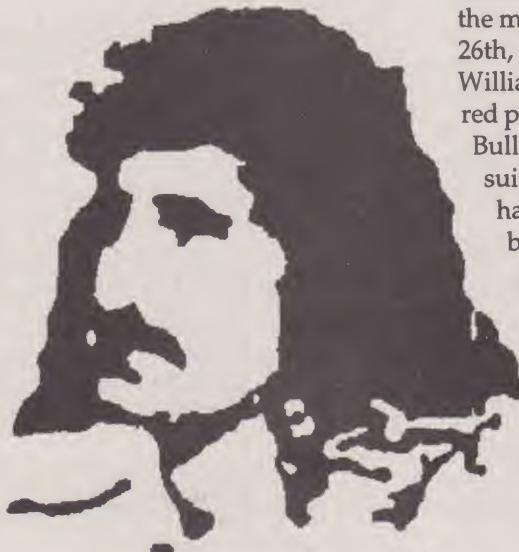
For Native American people, 1972 through 1976 is commonly referred to as the "reign of terror".

of Indian Affairs (BIA) and the FBI as well; the Justice Department was only too happy to endorse this serviceable Indian who requested them to attack AIM members and offered the services of his own goons to do the job." (Matthiessen, p. 61)

However, during this time, many younger Indians, with the help of AIM and their elders, began returning to their traditions and culture. There was still some hope, but then the FBI quadrupled its forces on and near the reservation and the reign of

violent death rate, based on documented political deaths, on the Pine Ridge Reservation was 170 per 100,000 people in comparison to Detroit in 1974, then considered the murder capital of the United States, which demonstrated a violent death rate, for all causes, of only 20.2 per 100,000." (Churchill & Vanderwall, p. 14)

In June of 1975, at the request of traditional leaders, AIM members arrived at Pine Ridge to set up a spiritual camp on the Jumping Bull Ranch to help protect people from the murders and beatings. On June 26th, 1975 two FBI agents, Ronald Williams and Jack Coler, followed a red pick-up truck onto the Jumping Bull property claiming to be in pursuit of Jimmy Eagle, a boy who had stolen a pair of used cowboy boots. The red pick-up stopped and the passengers got out. No one is clear as to who fired first, but at approximately 11:50 am the first record of the firefight erupting was heard over the radio at FBI headquarters. When AIM members at the camp heard the gunshots, they thought



they were under attack by the goons. AIM members rushed to the top of the hill and began firing to protect the elders, women and children who were housed in the area. By 12:30 pm "police reinforcements were coming from all directions, together with BIA personnel, FBI, white vigilantes, and local onlookers, and at least five roadblocks had been set up to secure the area." (Matthiessen, p. 179). Except for the deaths of agents Coler and Williams and AIM member Joe Stuntz, everyone escaped injury. The murder of Joe Stuntz has never been investigated, but the deaths of the agents launched the largest manhunt in FBI history.

On September 5, 1975 "approximately 100 agents in full combat gear, covered by four attack helicopters, surrounded and occupied the Running and Crow Dog residences on Rosebud engaging in arrests...and warrantless searches of both properties." (Churchill & Vanderwall, pg 18). Though many people were originally targeted, only four were indicted, Bob Robideau, Dino Butler, Jimmy Eagle, and Leonard Peltier. Robideau and Butler were tried in Cedar Rapids, Iowa before judge Edward McManus. The jury ruled self-defense and both defendants were acquitted on all charges. Noting the lack of evidence and significant amount of FBI misconduct, jury foreman Bolin stated about the government, "...I think if those guys would go back and look objectively at the evidence... I don't think they could come to any different conclusion..." (SR 114/CR 244/Bolin Interview)

Early on in the investigation it became clear that Leonard Peltier was the FBI's main target; a July 7, 1975 teletype received years after his trial revealed that the government had planned "to develop information to lock Peltier...into the case." After losing the Butler-Robideau trial, all charges against Jimmy Eagle were dropped so that the "full prosecutive weight of the federal government could be directed against Leonard Peltier." (August 10, 1976 FBI Memorandum)

Leonard Peltier, feeling he would not get a fair trial in the U.S., fled to Canada. In 1976, he was fraudulently extradited back by the knowing use of false and contradictory affidavits signed by Myrtle Poor Bear, a woman with a long history of mental illness. Poor Bear later recanted, stating that she had been threatened and coerced by the FBI into signing them.

weapon. The second piece of evidence highly relied upon was a red and white van which was ostensibly linked to Peltier and mysteriously appeared during his trial while evidence of the red pick-up originally pursued onto the ranch was ignored and withheld from the jury. Today the radio communications of that pursuit are still being withheld.

Lynn Crooks closed his argument by stating:

"I think my argument can be summed up in a very brief paragraph... We have proved the cold-blooded, brutal murder of two human beings... We have proved beyond a reasonable doubt that Leonard Peltier was responsible for these senseless, brutal, cowardly murders... we proved that he went down to the bodies and executed these two young men at pointblank range. Ladies and gentlemen, that's murder in the first degree." (trial transcript, 1977 p. 5019)

In 1981 Leonard Peltier's attorneys filed a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) law suit which resulted in the release of some 12,000 pages of documentation. Another 6,000 pages were withheld under the guise of "national security". Receipt of the October 2nd teletype regarding the ballistics information led to the filing of an appeal before Judge Benson in 1982. "Since certain documents obtained also revealed what appear to have been improper pretrial meetings between the prosecution, the FBI, and Benson, the judge was simultaneously asked to remove himself from further involvement in the proceedings." (Churchill & Vanderwall, p 295)

Both requests were denied.

A new appeal was filed with the Eighth Circuit and on April 4, 1984 the appeals court reversed Benson's decision and ordered an evidentiary hearing on the ballistics evidence. The hearing was held in Bismarck, North Dakota in late October, 1984. Although the FBI admittedly perjured themselves and the prosecution failed to explain the conflict between the evidence and statements



After reaching conclusions unfavorable to the prosecution, Judge McManus was arbitrarily replaced by Judge Paul Benson. Judge Benson had a record of personal investment in Indian lands and a well known dislike for Native people. At trial, the FBI "set about fabricating a 'factual' basis of no tangible evidence whatsoever — that Williams and Coler had been killed by shots fired by a .223 caliber AR15 rifle." (Churchill & Vanderwall p. 294) The evidence produced was a single shell casing found in the trunk of Coler's car. From there the FBI testified that it could link the casing to the gun that Peltier allegedly carried on June 26th. Four years later, the October 2, 1975 teletype was released stating that the .223 casing was not identifiable with the alleged murder

made during Peltier's trial, Judge Benson ruled that Peltier's conviction would stand.

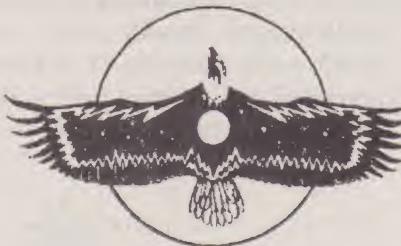
Not surprised, the defense team went back to the Eighth Circuit and in "oral arguments heard before the court on October 15, 1985, prosecutor Lynn Crooks was forced to abandon his flamboyant assertions made at trial... Instead, as Crooks now admitted, the government didn't really know who shot those agents. Thus he was willing to concede that the murder case conjured up against the defendant... no longer really existed." (Churchill & Vanderwall, p 298) Almost a year later, the court decided "We recognize improper conduct on the part of some FBI agents, but we are reluctant to impute even further improprieties to them." (US Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit, October 11, 1986, p 16)

The judicial system had again left Peltier with a double life sentence for crimes the evidence cannot sup-

'know'?" there followed:

Crooks: ...we did not have any direct evidence that one individual as opposed to another one pulled the trigger...

Judge: That seems to me is quite



significant, for it's one thing to say we don't know but if all you're saying is ...we do not have any direct evidence that it was Mr. Peltier who shot them, that's quite (a) different thing because your whole case...is based on circumstantial evidence.

Despite the clear invitation from the judge for the government to say it proved Peltier fired the fatal shots by circumstantial evidence, govern-

We argued inferences...but that's not the same thing as saying that we had direct evidence...that Mr. Peltier was the one that squeezed off the final rounds... U.S. Prosecutor Crooks

port. On October 5, 1987 the Supreme Court refused to review the case.

Judge Gerald Heaney, the Circuit Judge who wrote the 1986 decision, later wrote the President requesting, "favorable action...in the Leonard Peltier case..." because he felt "FBI used improper tactics in securing Peltier's extradition from Canada and trying the Peltier case." (April 18, 1991)

November 9, 1992 marked the final appeal for Leonard Peltier. During these arguments prosecutor Crooks stated again, "we don't know who shot those agents." When the court asked, "What do you mean by

ment counsel answered:

Crooks: ...we did not prove it...what we argued to the jury was quite simply that this man was a guilty participant in a murder...

Later he again explained the government's theory:

... We tried the case with facts available. Period. The facts available did not give us direct evidence as to who did the coup-de-grace. They simply didn't. It simply didn't. It wasn't argued simply because there was no direct evidence upon which we could make a factual argument. We argued inferences...but that's not the same thing as saying that we had direct evidence...that

Mr. Peltier was the one that squeezed off the final rounds...

In the October 1986 decision, the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals rejected Crooks' assertions concerning this aiding and abetting theory, writing, "We could have resolved this issue without great difficulty if the government had presented the case against Peltier on the theory that he was an aider and abettor... but this is not the government's theory. Its theory, accepted by the jury and the judge, was that Peltier killed the two FBI agents at pointblank range..." (US v Peltier, p 7)

July 7, 1993 brought the most recent decision from the Eighth Circuit. Again, a denial. This decision rests on the following standards: arguments of misconduct either had been litigated before or should or could have been and that the government tried the case on alternate theories of close up murder, close up aiding and abetting, or long range aiding and abetting, thus completely abandoning and ignoring the conclusions of their own Circuit in two previous appeals. The court, in essence, has asked us to forget the reign of terror, the illegal extradition, the mental torture and coercion of witnesses, the perjury of FBI agents, the withholding of exculpatory evidence, the fabrication of a murder weapon, and the concession by the government prosecutor that there is no real evidence against Leonard Peltier.

The outcome states that Leonard Peltier was tried on an "either/or" theory though research of the case proves that this is completely false. He continues to serve twice his life in prison and persists in providing for his people, encouraging education, health, and economic reform. The Constitution should apply to all citizens. Why then does it not apply to Leonard Peltier?

Provided courtesy of the Leonard Peltier Defense Committee, PO Box 583, Lawrence, KS 66044, USA, (913) 842-5774. ✓\$

BOYCOTT REPORT

Crazy Horse Malt Liquor: Custer In A Can

by Zachary D. Lyons

"Today we join our voices with those of the Wisconsin Greens, other organizations, friends and supporters in this picket to denounce the G. Heileman Company and Hornell Brewing Company of Brooklyn, New York for their steadfast refusal to discontinue brewing, bottling and marketing a malt liquor which is named after and demeans the name of revered Oglala Lakota Leader Tashunke Witko (Crazy Horse)." With that statement on June 20, 1992, the leaders of the American Indian Movement (AIM), the International Indian Treaty Council and the National Coalition on Racism in Sports & Media launched a campaign to rid the North American landscape of yet another misuse of Indian legacy for profit.

Tashunke Witko, or Crazy Horse, was a great military and political

by U.S. Military Forces in 1889 at Ft. Robinson in Nebraska.

"One does not sell the land on which the people walk," said Tashunke Witko in reference to the U.S. Government's attempt to buy the Black Hills after an U.S. Army expedition led by the infamous General George Custer discovered gold there.

"Custer would later meet Crazy Horse on the battlefield at the Little Big Horn," AIM recounts. "The spirit of Crazy Horse continues today in the ongoing struggle by the Lakota Nation for the return of the sacred Black Hills of South Dakota."

The leaders of these various organizations, joined by Honor Our Neighbors Origins and Rights (HONOR) and others, are outraged that the name of such a revered leader, who fought the materialism of the European invaders of his people's land, should be used to market a product that has been used

name being used on an alcohol product is a disgrace, a slap in the face to the Native American people."



"Again we are faced with the fact as was the case when we attempted to stop the owners of the Washington and Kansas City football franchises and the owners of the Atlanta and Cleveland Baseball clubs from using Indian names, logos and cultural symbols for mascots," said Vernon Bellecourt of AIM. "The offender attempts to dictate to the offended party what should be offensive. This adds a more arrogant racist dimension to the issue."

"Today — when so many of our youth suffer the effects of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (F.A.S.) and Chemical Dependency — this advertising campaign targets Indian youth, and all youth in general," wrote AIM in its statement announcing the boycott. "And in this year of the quincentennial [of the arrival of Columbus in the Western Hemisphere], when more than ever there is an outpouring of good will toward Indian people, we see this as a most insidious form of exploitation."

"Crazy Horse Malt Liquor" was introduced by the Hornell Brewing Company of Brooklyn, New York, on March 17, 1992, as part of its "celebration" of the American West theme. Hornell contracted out production of the malt liquor to brewing giant, G. Heileman Co. — the third largest brewing company in the United States. Shortly after its

...the name of a revered leader, who fought the materialism of the European invaders of his people's land, [is being] used to market a product that has been used to decimate native cultures and lives.

leader of the Oglala Band of the Lakota (Sioux) Nation. He refused to sign treaties with the U.S. Government, and his picture was never taken because "of his firm belief that the U.S. Government and white society wanted the land and resources of the Lakota Nation and had no respect for our sacred mother earth or Indian people," says AIM. Tashunke Witko was assassinated

to decimate native cultures and lives. They have called for a boycott of the two brewing company's products until they stop using the leader's name on their products.

U.S. Surgeon General Antonio Novello has denounced the malt liquor, as have many native American tribal leaders. Mel Lone Hill, vice president of the Oglala Sioux Tribe, said, "His (Crazy Horse's)

introduction, the state of Washington became the first — and, still to this point, the only — state not to allow the sale of the brew. Minnesota passed a law in May 1994 banning the sale of the brew, but the law has yet to take effect, pending the outcome of legal appeals by the two breweries.

Federal legislation was signed by then President George Bush directing the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to deny approval of the "Crazy Horse Malt Liquor" label in early October, 1992. That law was overturned, however, by a federal court in Brooklyn. Judge Carol B. Amon ruled that the law banning the use of the name "Crazy Horse" for a malt liquor violated the first amendment rights of the Hornell Brewing Co., which claims rights to the name.

BQ attempted to get a response from the two brewing companies to the charges of racism and the boycott, but the two companies chose not to respond. Publicly, Hornell has consistently maintained its first amendment right to use the name on its malt liquor product. Publicly, Heileman has consistently denied responsibility for the name. Heileman Chairman William J. Turner stated in one letter dated February 9, 1994, "it is [Hornell] which owns and markets Crazy Horse... For Heileman to simply refuse at your urging to produce the product which Hornell sells under the Crazy Horse label would be a breach of contract. I understand that the label was approved by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and that Hornell has successfully litigated its right to continue using the name. I also understand that Hornell has refrained from selling Crazy Horse malt liquor in areas mainly populated by Native Americans."

BQ had hoped to

clarify what Turner meant by this last sentence, but, unfortunately, our registered letters and direct phone calls went unanswered. Perhaps Hornell suspects that sales would be poor in these areas.

HONOR, a human rights coalition that focuses on issues of importance to indigenous peoples, con-

is it okay to do it to Indians?" For that matter, how about the Kansas City "Rabbis", or the Washington "Spics"?

HONOR, AIM and the Wisconsin Greens are asking consumers to boycott Hornell's "Crazy Horse Malt Liquor" in particular, and all Heileman products as well, which include the beers: Old Style; Red, White & Blue; Mickey's; Rainier; Henry Weinhard's; Blatz; Kingbury; St. Ide's; Schmitt; Colt 45; Special Export; and Carling Black Label. Heileman also produces LaCroix Mineral Water.

For more information, or to express your concerns, you may contact the companies and organizations as follows:

William J. Turner, Chairman
G. Heileman Brewing Company
100 Harbor View Place
LaCrosse, WI 54602
USA
(608) 785-1000

Ferolito & Vultaggio & Sons
Subsidiary of Hornell Brewing Co.
4501 Glenwood Rd.
Brooklyn, NY 11203
USA
(718) 227-2111

American Indian Movement
2300 Cedar Ave
Minneapolis, MN 55404
USA
(612) 724-3129

Wisconsin Greens
PO Box 1002
Marshfield, WI
54449-7002
USA
(715) 472-2728

HONOR, Inc.
2647 N Stowell
Ave
Milwaukee, WI
53211 USA
(414) 963-1324
✓\$



tinues to work with AIM and other groups to raise awareness and remedy the impact of racist images of indigenous names, markings and symbols for marketing and sports mascots. In its pamphlet, entitled "What is the point to all of this Protesting?... A Primer," HONOR answers many commonly asked questions about why the mascots offend Indians. The first question reads, "What's the point to all of this protesting? It's honoring the Indians..." And Tim Giago, Editor of *The Lakota Times*, answers, "Would you paint your face black, wear an afro wig and prance around the football field trying to imitate your perceptions of Black people? Of course not! That would be insulting to Blacks, so why



BOYCOTT REPORT

Mitsubishi Attacks Earth

by Zachary D. Lyons

The Rainforest Action Network (RAN) is calling for a boycott of Mitsubishi, charging them with tropical rainforest destruction.

"Mitsubishi has had a brutal impact on rainforests in Malaysian Borneo (where it has been a key player in the destruction of the homelands of the Penan, Kayan, Iban, Kenyah, and Kelabit peoples), the Philippines, Indonesia, Chile (where it is clear-cutting the last of the country's old-growth forests) and, most especially, Brazil, where its operations reach clear across the Amazon basin to the borders of Columbia and Peru," charges RAN in a previous Action Alert.

RAN's most recent literature suggests that mitsubishi is not just in the tropical rainforests. It is logging or purchasing wood products from the northern forests of Canada, Si-

extent of Mitsubishi operations has grown, so has the campaign focus. Says Michael Marx, RAN's Boycott Mitsubishi campaign director, "we had no idea that Mitsubishi was as large a player in the international timber trade as they are. They have

ing demands to Mitsubishi International, the US operations wing of Mitsubishi Corporation, Japan: end all logging in natural forests; certify all remaining operations as environmentally sustainable or abandon them if they cannot be certified; be-

come the world leader in the development and marketing of alternatives to wood products in order to reduce the demand for timber in the U.S. and Japan by 75% in 10 years.

"We are not one of the largest destroyers of tropical rainforests," responds Anita R. Keire, Assistant Manager for Public Affairs at Mitsubishi International. "...we are active in reforestation projects and adhere to the forest

management policies set by governments in countries from which we import tropical timber. Further, we believe that it is unfair to boycott Mitsubishi Group companies such as Mitsubishi Electric, Mitsubishi Motors, Nikon Camera, etc., since they are managed independently and are not involved in the timber business in any way whatsoever."

But RAN points out that "the Mitsubishi Corporation itself is the trading company for the Mitsubishi Group, and supplies raw materials for [the other Group members]. Although we can't boycott the Mitsubishi Corporation directly, we can boycott its fellow members of the Mitsubishi Group. Group members meet once a month and are certain to call Mitsubishi Corp.'s attention to the boycott."

"The Mitsubishi family is one of the largest corporate destroyers of tropical rainforests around the



the largest milling operation in the amazon basin, the world's largest bleached kraft pulp mill in Alberta, the world's largest disposable chopstick factory in British Columbia, and some of the world's largest wood chipping operations in Chile. In addition they are the largest ex-

"The Mitsubishi family is one of the largest corporate destroyers of tropical rainforests around the world," says RAN's Michael Marx.

beria, and the United States as well.

The original focus of rainforest activist groups from all over the world were Mitsubishi operations in the Malaysian states of Sarawak and Sabah. As knowledge of the

porter of whole logs and wood products from the northwest US. Wherever we've looked, Mitsubishi was there."

The US based Rainforest Action Network has presented the follow-

world," says RAN's Michael Marx. "Mitsubishi corporation logs and purchases timber products. Mitsubishi bank underwrites logging operations. Mitsubishi heavy industries builds cranes, ships, and logging equipment. Mitsubishi motors builds trucks for logging. Mitsubishi paper mills purchases wood chips from natural forests. Mitsubishi oil and Mitsubishi metals are also involved in various

'the export trade is not a major direct cause of destruction', and the UN research shows that only 4% of the tropical timber that is cut is actually exported. Local commercial use accounts for 13% and firewood and other uses for 83%.

"4. Forestry is an essential industry in many developing economies...For example, in the State of Sarawak in Malaysia, the forestry industry accounts for half of total

ture stems of those few species with commercial value are removed (usually amounting to 10-20 percent of standing volume) but typically another 30-50 percent of the trees are destroyed or fatally damaged during logging, and the soil is sufficiently disturbed to impede regeneration, leaving a forest much diminished in quality".(1)[Notation theirs]"

The ERM letter continues, "Rainforests, however, cannot be regarded as a single biome; the word [rainforest] is an imposed generic term to cover a widely varied range of tropical moist forest types. Thus there can be no defence in claiming that Asia represents only 18% of tropical deforestation.

Asian forests are unique to Asia, with species that are found only in one country, one island, or even one hillside. Similarly the causes of forest destruction are specific and unique to each area."

"It would clearly be absurd to claim that deforestation in states with as low a population density as Sarawak and Sabah is due to population pressure," the European Rainforest Movement charged of Mitsubishi's statement that poverty and population pressures are principle causes of deforestation.

"Shifting cultivation may have a role in deforestation in parts of the world but...this is not the case in Sarawak. Certain Sarawak politicians, in particular Datuk James Wong, persistently blame shifting cultivators for forest destruction in Sarawak. James Wong... has interests in a large number of highly destructive logging operations in Sarawak which clearly conflict with his position as Minister for the Environment. He and other members of the Malaysian timber elite have very strong vested interests in moving the onus of responsibility onto the poor."

"Mitsubishi claims that 'Mitsubishi accounts for only 2.6% of Japan's tropical timber imports from Asia,'" notes RAN's Marx. "This does not include Meiwa Trad-

...according to 1991 statistics of tropical timber imports, Mitsubishi and its subsidiaries were the largest importers of tropical timber in the world.

rainforest projects. For these reasons we feel very justified in calling for a boycott of the entire corporate family."

Mitsubishi and the Rainforests is a two-page statement published by the Mitsubishi Corporation "to promote an understanding of the primary causes of deforestation." It outlines Mitsubishi's understanding of deforestation as follows:

"1. Deforestation...is a global problem...the tropical regions of the Americas and Africa account for 50% and 32% [of deforestation] respectively, while those of Asia represent only 18%.

"2. The principle causes [of deforestation] are poverty and population pressure...Shifting cultivation is a necessity for the survival of many people in tropical regions, and slash-and-burn farming is thought to account for almost half the deforestation. A large portion is also attributable to planned clearing for conversion to permanent farm land, and the remainder to timber cutting, most of which is used by local people for household energy needs.

"3. Timber exports are a minor factor...a recent report by the European Commission stated clearly that

revenues and employs 55,000 workers, most of whom are indigenous people living close to the forests."

But the European Rainforest Movement (ERM) takes exception with Mitsubishi's statements. In an April 1991 letter to the Mitsubishi Corporation, ERM responds that "the main aim of your letters appears to be to play down the role of Mitsubishi. In the main this is done by the spurious use of poor statistics...The [United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization] figures are only for deforestation, that is the removal of ALL forest cover....Of course the timber industry has a minor role in deforestation by this definition, but rainforest destruction is a process not a single event, and throughout the world the timber industry initiates this process through the opening up of remote intact forest for agriculture.

"If we regard 'degradation' as a major form of forest destruction in its own right, then the timber industry has a vast responsibility. 'Each year over 4 million hectares of virgin tropical forests are harvested, becoming 'secondary' forest. Under prevailing conditions most ma-

ing, Mitsubishi International (which imports huge amounts of tropical timber into the U.S.), and it does not include imports of non-tropical timber where Mitsubishi is a leader. In addition, according to 1991 statistics of tropical timber imports, Mitsubishi and its subsidiaries were the largest importers of tropical timber in the world. Since 1991 the Japanese Lumber Importers Association has stopped releasing import statistics largely because of our campaign. We believe they still rank at the top. Also Mitsubishi's Brazilian operation sells most of its timber domestically or to the Caribbean and European countries. Looking only at imports masks the extent of Mitsubishi's involvement in the logging trade."

"You talk of your commissioning of Professor Miyawaki of Yokohama National University to undertake research into rainforest regeneration," continues the ERM letter. "This can only be described as window dressing of the most superficial kind. The true priorities of your company can be best judged by your own operations: whilst you talk of reforestation Mitsubishi has, according to eyewitness reports,

reforested only 7 hectares of its 90,000 hectare concession in Sarawak."(*3) [Notation theirs]

"Similarly, while you claim that 'the forestry industry in Sarawak employs 55,000 workers, most of whom are indigenous people living close to the forest', this is certainly not true of your own operation, held by your subsidiary Diaya Malaysia. As pointed out in a letter to you from Wim Bergmans of the IUCN, Diaya Malaysia 'employs only 170 local people...this is nothing if compared to the ...250,000 people that live off the forest itself'. (*4) [Notation theirs]

"It is not, we feel, useful to point out how many people are employed in destroying the last of Malaysia's primeval forests; they are working themselves out of a job."

The ERM letter then makes the observation that, "In the light of the continued logging operations, what hope is there for the forests, the unique life-forms, and the people dependent on the forests for their existence, e.g. in Malaysia? Even the Malaysian authorities admit that Malaysia will be a net timber importer by the year 2,000."

Rainforest Action Network,

joined by the European Rainforest Movement and the Rainforest Information Centre in Australia, are asking that concerned individuals boycott all Mitsubishi Group products, including Mitsubishi Motors, Mitsubishi electronics, Nikon camera, Kirin Beer and Bank of California.

For more information, or to express your concerns, you may contact RAN or Mitsubishi Corporation as follows:

Rainforest Action Network
301 Broadway, Suite A
San Francisco, CA 94133
USA
415-398-4404

Mitsubishi International Corporation
Attn: Mr. Makihara, President
520 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10022
USA
212-605-2000

or Mitsubishi Corporation
Attn: Mr. Shimoroku Morahashi,
Pres.
6-3 Marunouchi 2-Chome
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100
Japan

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BOYCOTT REPORT

Lubicons Fight Daishowa, Canadian Government for Survival

by Zachary D. Lyons

The Lubicon Lake Cree Nation has been struggling for almost 100 years for recognition as a distinct and sovereign people. [See the chronology of the Lubicon land rights struggle which accompanies this article.] After being overlooked by Canadian officials at the end of the last century, the Lubicons received

their very lives — die. Oil and gas drilling, as well as various timber harvesting operations, have spoiled the fished streams and scared off the land animals.

The Lubicons, in an effort to both forestall further destruction of the lands they hold dear and to pressure the federal and provincial governments into a satisfactory resolution of the land dispute, have chosen to focus some of their actions on the corporations who are exploiting the

Ominayak of the Lubicon Lake Cree Nation met with Daishowa Canada Vice President Koichi Kitigawa, reports Friends of the Lubicon (FOL), "and an agreement was struck in which Daishowa promised not to begin logging operations until the Lubicon land claim was settled. In November, 1990, Daishowa subsidiaries began clear-cutting in unceded Lubicon territory, breaking their earlier promise." That is what led to a call for a boycott.

"The unresolved Lubicon land claim is not a new issue and predates DMI's investment in the province of Alberta by many decades," writes Jim Morrison, General Manager of DMI's Edmonton, Alberta, office, in a response statement to *BQ*. "Indeed, the Lubicon Indian Band maintains that it has been trying to settle its land claim with the Canadian and Alberta Governments for over 50 years, while DMI has operated in Alberta for only about five years.

"DMI is quite frankly puzzled that the FOL continue to intentionally harass third parties to this land claim dispute," Morrison continues. This strategy is apparently intended to pressure the Canadian government to capitulate to the Lubicon bargaining position. The targets of hostile behavior have varied over the years from the Calgary Olympic Games in 1988, to various oil, gas, and forestry companies. DMI is merely the latest such victim..."

"With the exception of established native reserves, all of the land within the area of concern claimed by the Lubicon is public land managed by the Alberta Government on behalf of all Albertans. It is Provincial Government policy to ensure that the forest is managed for a multitude of

To the Lubicons, land is not merely property to buy and sell, or to exploit for profit — land is sustenance. It provides them with shelter and clothing and nourishment. That is, it used to.

initial superficial recognition of their existence in 1939. Since that time, the Lubicon Lake Cree have been fighting with the Canadian and Alberta governments for the rights to lands they had used to sustain themselves for hundreds of years.

To the Lubicons, land is not merely property to buy and sell, or to exploit for profit — land is sustenance. It provides them with shelter and clothing and nourishment. That is, it used to.

The Lubicon Cree fight for land rights in more than a fight for a home. It is a fight for survival itself. And since the Alberta government has been licensing corporations to extract and exploit the various natural resources of commercial value in the disputed region of Northern Alberta, the Lubicons have been watching their way life — and thus

disputed lands at the sanction of the government. The Lubicons launched a successful boycott of an Indian art exhibit sponsored by Shell Oil at the 1988 Olympic Games in Calgary, Alberta, in 1986, which resulted in a new round of negotiations with the government. In November 1988, Daishowa-Marubeni International (DMI), a Japanese-owned pulp and paper company, obtained leases from Alberta's provincial government that amounted to 29,000 square kilometers of land.

"All of the Lubicon's traditional land lies within Daishowa's lease," says the Friends of the Lubicon, a Toronto-based organization helping the Lubicon Nation with its struggle. "Daishowa and Mitsubishi leases account for one quarter of the province of Alberta."

On March 7, 1988, Chief Bernard

commercial and recreational uses. These include forestry, wildlife habitat, oil and gas development, hunting, trapping, camping and hiking," says Morrison. "Daishowa-Marubeni's right to grow, harvest and reforest deciduous timber is only one of many commercial activities that is accommodated on the land base."

"DMI, and its subsidiaries and contractors, are not currently logging in this area of concern. Nor does DMI currently utilize logs or residual chips from logging or clearing operations by other companies in the area of concern, without prior consultation with the Lubicons. For example, in late 1993, after consultation with the Lubicons, DMI utilized salvage aspen from a gas pipeline project through the area of concern. In fact, the Lubicons themselves cleared portions of this right-of-way.

"This self-imposed moratorium has been in effect since the spring of 1991 (predating the FOL boycott initiative), and we believe this voluntary action has helped to provide a proper climate for land claim negotiations between the principals," Morrison emphasizes. "However, the FOL propaganda falsely claims that other independent companies still operating in the area of concern are subsidiaries or contractors of DMI, or that their operations are somehow controlled by DMI..."

"In March 1988, Daishowa informed the Lubicon at a meeting with them, and subsequently informed the Government of Alberta, that it would not log on the area claimed by the Lubicon as a reserve area," asserts Morrison. "Daishowa adhered to that promise and when a reserve was formally agreed upon in October, 1988, that area was not

included in Daishowa's forest tenure (granted in September, 1989). This was the only promise made to the Lubicon and no agreement respecting the larger area of concern, such as that claimed in the FOL propaganda ever existed or was even contemplated as it would put in jeopardy DMI's forest management rights under its agreement with the Government of Alberta."

"The Morrison letter and Hamaoka 'Fact Book' [which accompanied Morrison's letter] are typically both full of outrageously self-serving distortions, misrepresentations and outright lies carefully ex-

standing between Daishowa and the Lubicons involving the Lubicon traditional territory,'" the Lubicons continue. "Mr. Morrison makes this knowingly fallacious statement in response to the conclusion of the Lubicon Settlement Commission that Daishowa has indeed breached an agreement with the Lubicons to stay out of the traditional Lubicon territory until there's a settlement of Lubicon land rights and an agreement negotiated with the Lubicon people respecting Lubicon wildlife and environmental concerns. In other words Mr. Morrison creates one quite distinct impression for one

audience, one purpose, one set of circumstances; namely, he creates the fallacious impression that there supposedly never was 'a verbal understanding between Daishowa and the Lubicons involving the Lubicon traditional territory.'

"The Hamaoka so-called 'Fact Book' [written by DMI Executive Vice President Thomas Hamaoka], on the other hand — addressing a different audience with

a different purpose and in the context of a different set of circumstances — deliberately fashions a quite different but no less conscious deception," charge the Lubicons. "Responding to a Daishowa-conjured question, 'Has Daishowa failed to honour a pledge given to the Lubicons not to cut or use forest resources from the Lubicon area of concern until the land claim issue is settled with the Federal Government,' Mr. Hamaoka states that 'Daishowa believes that it has honoured its commitment (to the Lubicons) not to harvest on the proposed Lubicon Reserve Area and to consult with the Lubicons prior to harvesting near the reserve area.' Mr. Hamaoka goes on to say that this 'proposed Lubicon Reserve Area... is the area that the Lubicons



pressed so as to leave the liar with ways to try and explain or qualify himself out of the fallacious impression which he has deliberately fashioned — should he ever encounter someone who absolutely knows better," responds the Lubicon Lake Indian Nation in its response. "Those kind of lies make clear that the liar just isn't ignorant of the facts but knows that he's lying, and that he's lying with calculation and deliberation — in this case as a function of conscious corporate policy and strategy.

"The Morrison letter, for example, repeats the company line which first appeared in an April 12, 1991 letter to the Chairman of the Toronto-based Task Force on the Churches and Corporate Responsibility that there was never 'a verbal under-

negotiated with the Alberta Provincial Government.'

"Thus contrary to the fallacious impression deliberately created by the Morrison letter that there never was 'a verbal understanding between Daishowa and the Lubicons involving Lubicon traditional territory,' Mr. Hamaoka deliberately seeks to create the equally fallacious impression that Daishowa has 'honoured a pledge (or commitment) given to the Lubicons not to cut or use forest resources from the Lubicon area,'" the Lubicons reiterate. "However, in order to create that impression without actually locking Daishowa into a commitment to act accordingly, Mr. Hamaoka purposefully answers a quite different question than he asks. While the question which he poses to himself pertains to the 4,000 square mile so-called 'Lubicon area of concern' which the Lubicons discussed with Daishowa on March 7, 1988, Mr. Hamaoka's response pointedly refers only to the much smaller 95 square mile so-called 'proposed Lubicon Reserve Area... negotiated with the Alberta Provincial Government' on October 22, 1988 — over 7 months later.

"Needless to say, it wouldn't have been possible for Daishowa to agree to stay out of an area which wasn't delineated until over 7 months later," conclude the Lubicons. "And it wouldn't have made any sense in any case for the Lubicons to make such a 'proposed reserve area' agreement with Daishowa prior to final settlement of Lubicon land rights over the entire 4,000 square mile traditional Lubicon territory. But those are the kind of logical and logistical inconsistencies one creates by taking such gross liberties with the truth. Things get all twisted-up, confused, non-sensical, out-of-order and require further lies to try and explain."

Friends of the Lubicon are asking consumers and particularly businesses buying wholesale paper and packaging to boycott Daishowa.

For more information, or to ex-

For countless generations, the Lubicon Cree have continuously inhabited, hunted, trapped and fished in a 10,000 sq. km. area in northern Alberta. A once thriving society, this 525 member Indian band has been plunged into poverty and despair by oil and logging interests. Canadian government violation of human rights continues unabashed as this native nation struggles to survive and gain aboriginal land rights recognition.

Lubicon Lake Cree Nation Chronology

firms the Lubicon as a separate and distinct aboriginal society with land rights.

1975 Denied a caveat (notice that land title is contested) by the band of office, the band takes court action to make the province obey its own legislation.

1977 Alberta rewrites laws retroactive before the caveat denial. Case dismissed.

1979 All weather road completed. Four hundred oil wells by 1982.

1980 Band takes federal court action requesting a declaratory judgement re: Lubicon land rights. Provincial court action starts in '82.

1981 Alberta declares the community to be "an official provincial hamlet and therefore no longer available for purposes of establishing and Indian reserve." The province fraudulently solicits people for a land tenure program. Residents face fines and demolition orders if they don't comply.

1982 An injunction is sought to halt development. 21 months later, a judge denies it saying "the Indian way of life no longer exists", despite uncontested evidence to the contrary via several sworn affidavits.

1983 World Council of Churches study concludes "government and multinational oil companies have taken actions that could have genocidal consequences".

1984 Oil company revenues are \$1 million/day. But the animals have fled. Moose taken for food dropped 90% from 219 in 1979 to under 20.

Annual per trapper income dropped 90% from over \$5000 to under \$400. Welfare dependence soared 90% from 5% to 95%.

Societal disintegration is evidenced by suicide, stillbirths, family

press your concerns, you contact DMI or Friends of the Lubicon as follows:

Daishowa-Marubeni International
1530 Royal Trust Tower
10205 101st St
Edmonton, AB T5J 2Z2
Canada
(403) 425-9122

Friends of the Lubicon
485 Ridelle Ave
Toronto, ON M6B 1K6
Canada
(416) 783-4694

✓\$

breakdowns, and alcoholism. These were not problems in the pre-oil days.

Chairman of the University of Calgary Anthropology Department charges the government with "destroying a whole social order". Canada's national newspaper editorializes that "meaner treatment of helpless people could scarcely be imagined". Canada's national TV News program, *The Journal*, concludes in a special documentary that "The Lubicon Lake Indians have survived half a century of official neglect and political deceit... (but)... cannot survive the destruction of the land around them."

1985 After a year's study, the Fulton inquiry report confirms Lubicons' legitimate complaint, rights, circumstances and outlines proposals for settlement. Indian Affairs prematurely scraps the inquiry and fires

Fulton.

1986 Band announces '88 Olympic boycott. Thirty museums worldwide refuse to lend artifacts to The game's Indian art exhibit sponsored by Shell Oil.

1986 Subsequently, the federal government proposes negotiations. There, the Cree are told knuckle under to the government or "go lo the end of the line".

1987 Tuberculosis is present in a third of the community and active in one in ten. Amid cries of genocide, Ottawa shows interest by appointing a new negotiator.

1988 After four years of study, the United nations Human Rights Committee states that the band can't achieve effective legal or political

redress in Canada and instructs Canada to do no further irreparable damage to the Lubicon pending a hearing of human rights violations. Canada ignores the ruling.

After fourteen years, the band withdraws from court and asserts sovereignty.

Oct 15: "Passport control points" are established at entry points to the land. Oil companies curtail operations.

Oct 20: RCMP, helicopters and attack dogs assault the unarmed at the barricades, arresting 27 including a 71 year old grandmother, and "terrorist Quakers". World-wide support floods in.

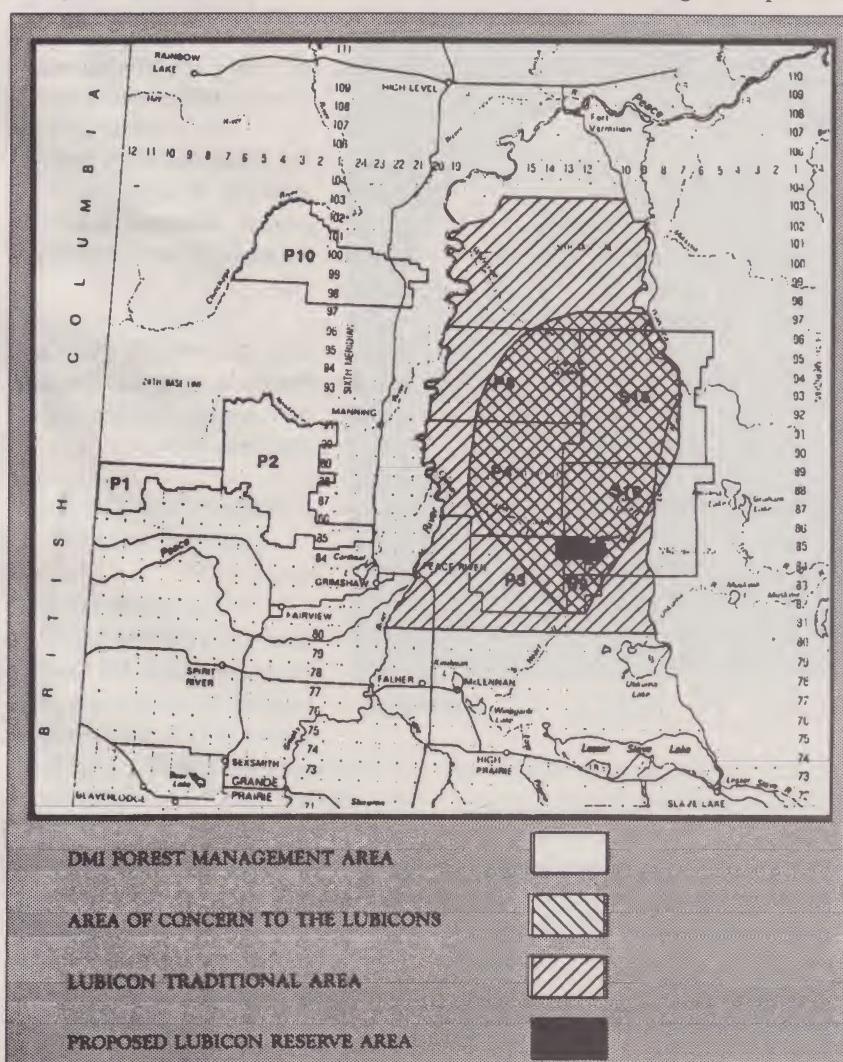
Oct 22: Reserve size Agreement-in-Principle made with Alberta in one day!

Election campaigning, the PM promises talks. After re-election, talks collapse in six weeks, January 1989. Ottawa's "take-it-or-leave-it" offer is described by Premier Getty as "deficient in the area of providing economic stability for the future". The federal government launches a propaganda campaign inventing self-serving lies about the offer and the Cree position.

1989 May: Chief Ominayak is re-elected unanimously.

Using a divide and conquer law giving them uncontested powers to tear a band apart and violating one of its directives, Indian Affairs creates the 'Woodland Cree'. With unprecedented speed, Canada recognizes a group of disparate individuals as a "band" while ignoring 70 aboriginal societies waiting 50 or more years for recognition. Some 37 Lubicon, tired of the reserve wait, join the "band". Ironically, they still wait.

Aug: a conference of 33 international organizations which support Indian land claims concludes that Canada is using "fraudulent and criminal action to deliberately split the Lubicon



(see CHRONOLOGY on page 21)

INDIGENOUS STRUGGLES

Don't Go Down The U.S. Road

Implications for the Third World and Indigenous Societies of a U.S. Moratorium on New Roads and Parking Lots

by Jan Lundberg

Fossil Fuels Action since 1989 has advocated a Revolution for Conservation to succeed the Industrial Revolution, in order to stop environmental destruction and achieve economic stability. The goal, or ideal state, is ecodemocracy, or, the natural right of all species to evolve undisturbed by civilization. Ecodemocracy held sway for countless millennia; today it must return. We must overcome the detrimental effects of the Agricultural and Industrial Revolutions, and reverse current development trends which could be worsened by outcomes of the Earth Summit, or United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED).

A U.S. moratorium on new roads and parking lots will help cease global ecological destruction. The resulting end of expansionist growth will signal the beginning of more qualitative-oriented, decentralized economic activity. The motor-vehicle/petroleum infrastructure must be dismantled in the U.S. and elsewhere. Most urgent is a recall of motor-vehicle air conditioner CFC refrigerants (the biggest source of ozone-layer depletion). If many nations join the growing movement for a road-building moratorium in the U.S., and pres-

sure the U.S. to get CFCs off its roads, they will fight global warming, protect living things from UV over-radiation, and prevent the international spread of much U.S.-style destructive development.

Our common survival is jeopardized as never before by industrial development. For the people of the

development of all the Earth's people" which contradicts the right of "diversity" including "indigenous lifestyles." A global grassroots movement is needed to ensure diversity and survival itself, and this must start with change inside the U.S., the major destroyer of the biosphere and of cultural diversity.

Alarmingly, this nation is overpopulated and increasingly so.

U.S. cars: 145 million, the biggest source of global warming and ozone-layer depletion.

U.S. roads: Paved, the scene of 85,000-person annual holocaust. Unpaved, the means of deforestation, species extinction.

U.S. petroleum use: 40% of world's gasoline; hence, war for oil. Domestic reserves: exhausted by the year 2020.

"DON'T GO DOWN THE U.S. ROAD"

The growing Alliance for a Paving Moratorium presents an unsurpassed conservation program: a U.S. moratorium on new roads and parking lots. First we realized that the restructuring of the North American "way of life" is essential for world stability, as oil is a strategic commodity, and, even more essential when the biosphere is increasingly impaired by the motor vehicle culture. With such an infrastructure, development ex-

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"THE ROAD TO HELL IS PAVED WITH GOOD INTENTIONS"



THE ROAD TO HELL IS PAVED.

world to obtain food or shelter or clothing only through technologies and bureaucracies controlled by others means inequity as well as geopolitical instability through lack of local self-sufficiency. The UNCED process purports to be and do all good things. The Earth Charter, however, should not presume "de-

pands, generating maximum pollution as well as petroleum dependency. Wild areas, which include vital carbon sinks, are destroyed by paved and unpaved roads. Farms are paved over. Other nations can and must pressure the United States to begin responsible restructuring.

The unraveling of the USSR was based on less instability than is currently imbedded in the U.S. oil/vehicle economy. Moreover, the U.S. is almost a mere shell of its former self, due to waste on military. U.S. population is at least double its carrying capacity, made possible by the unsustainable switch in agriculture to oil and petrochemicals beginning in the 1930s. Not only will petroleum in the U.S. run out by around 2020; prior to that, oil will become a net energy loss to produce; the U.S. will become a net importer of food in a few years, and, a steady increase in oil imports is expected.

A principal means of restructuring industrial society is a moratorium on new roads and parking lots, beginning in the U.S., which would also address top immediate global threats. The U.S. motor-vehicle fleet is the number-one cause of global ozone-layer depletion because of car air conditioner refrigerants containing CFCs, and the same fleet is the number-one global source of CO₂ causing the greenhouse effect. *Petroleum, vehicles and their roads allow many to eat today, but this system cannot endure long past the year 2000, even with a shift to non-petroleum "clean" fuels.*

To change this system requires a grassroots movement which is now growing. Major goals are to secure community self-sufficiency and to bring about a renaissance of existing urban areas through employment projects that are alternatives to more roads. To rectify the aforementioned threats to and by our society, the Alliance for a Paving Moratorium was established in 1990. A large group-member is Co-op America, noted for fostering alternatives to dependence on central-

ized corporate economics.

The Alliance for a Paving Moratorium was born during "Desert Shield," when conservation was virtually absent in U.S. policy or our prevailing lifestyle. The Alliance has grown to 40 environmental and transit groups, and businesses, throughout the United States. Also, a New-Road Fighting Network has been established by the Alliance to link grassroots citizens groups blocking freeway projects and roads' destruction of wetlands and forests. Urban Ecology is a member of the Alliance, offering the "eco-city" as a blueprint for redevelopment and

"maintained" by roadside pesticide application, a petrochemical business.

As the prime nation causing global warming and ozone holes, and by exporting destructive kinds of development, the U.S. is the world's chief environmental culprit. The U.S. is the top renegade nation abroad — because of our domestic policies. It is no surprise, then, that outside the U.S., the World Bank, for example, justifies massive loans for destructive development — involving road building — on the claim that "the people" in less developed countries want to eat and

That so few of our citizens know or care comes in part from the corporate/government news and entertainment media telling people what to think and above all what to buy.

our common survival.

The 500,000-member Alliance recognizes the history of development by Western and Northern nations and corporations impacting the Third World and undeveloped indigenous cultures. The Alliance also recognizes the present state of resource extraction: Alliance members include Rainforest Action Network, which monitors and resists intrusions by oil companies and other corporate developers exploiting resources vital to the survival of all species. Alliance members fight species loss, an acceptable "free-market external" cost in the eyes of the U.S. government and the corporate developers it represents. Oil's impact on our way of life is largely through roads, and roads are basic to world development. In addition to maintaining consumption of petroleum products, the goal of more roads is to move asphalt — the toxic dregs of oil refining. Roads are also

do not want "parks" to "satisfy Western NGOs" (non-governmental organizations). That these development schemes are painted "green," with public relations, fools some people into calm acceptance and patient negotiation about policy. (Another holocaust, arising in the 1930s, also was allowed to grow due to others' patience, which we now know as appeasement.)

It is true that there is hunger and want of economic activity to assure peoples' survival day to day. However, it is clear that it has been development — through colonialism, imperialism, or multinational corporate profiteering — which changed these formerly self-sufficient and decentralized communities into dependent, degraded and unstable countries. *How can an advanced form of the disease be the cure?*

Maurice Strong hopes for an "Eco-Industrial Revolution" to flow from UNCED. This notion is most

likely an actual cynical or amoral attempt to "green" corporate and governmental aggression and to augment markets. Strong's revealing statement accents the "development" in United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development. The conveners are pushing the New World Order, as when Saddam Hussein and his hapless people were "put in their place" by U.S. and British weaponry. The sole superpower, the U.S., tested its police-riot strength, and the Gulf War foretells environmental policy. David Brower, Earth Island founder and member of the Alliance for a Paving Moratorium, has warned that industrial growth and technological "progress" are Strong's sacred cows at the Earth Summit. The techno-fix and piecemeal approach to ecological and economic survival are threats to future generations and all life, as this approach buys time for aggressive free-marketeers and their institutions.

There can be no environmental protection anywhere on Earth when more roads are being built: poison runoff, chiefly from vehicles; smog; CFC leakage; CO₂; erosion and flooding; and fragmentation of wildlife habitats, thus terminating evolution of countless species. The U.S. has over 180 million cars and trucks. This is the direct concern of all nations and of any Earth Summit, especially when these vehicles' fuel is oil. This pattern of fossil-fuel use must change immediately if there is to be a common future. A paving moratorium is a main change that causes greater change; thus, the moratorium will signal the end of the Industrial Revolution and the return to community self-sufficiency in harmony with nature. The halt in the spread of human population due to geographical limits — through a moratorium on new roads — would eventually help bring about the stabiliza-

tion and ideally the gradual reduction of our population. Meanwhile, immigration to the U.S. exacerbates global pollution due to this major increase in the number of wasteful U.S. consumers, while emigration from the U.S. lags behind!

The U.S. has no excuse not to pursue building rail trolleys, bike and foot paths, and policies that help relocate people to jobs and vice-

comes in part from the corporate/government news and entertainment media telling people what to think and above all what to buy. It is a grave social injustice to any community when a new or widened road rips through neighborhoods, disrupting economic relationships. Urban and suburban sprawl mean financial resources taken away from the neediest areas — usually poor and minority racial communities — and given to a few groups of corporations for earth-moving jobs. Meanwhile, "growth" drives up taxes.

Some argue that some countries need roads, and that a moratorium is well and good only in developed nations. But do truly sustainable societies build roads incessantly? New roads in current roadless areas, or the paving or widening of lesser roads, in undeveloped or developing areas, assures market outlet for non-local and CFC-refrigerated products. Televisions and the like can then be brought in more easily, to result in *cultural imperialism* as well as increased demand for electricity and landfills (for broken manufactured junk).

A basic task of every nation and every person is to demand a moratorium on new roads and parking lots at least in the United States. Argentina's leading journalist Raul Riotoro says a U.S. new-road moratorium should be a feature of debt-for-nature swaps, so that the U.S. is accountable to the environment globally concerning protection of the atmosphere and biodiversity. Dollars and weapons should not rule; leadership by example is needed. With a road-building moratorium, development likely to flow from Washington, DC and Wall Street would be healthier for all peoples' environment and economic survival. We look forward to meeting you in Rio to get your thoughts

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TRAFFIC CONGESTION



versa. De-paving, for establishing gardens for urban cooling and food supply, is nigh. Employment opportunities abound, especially when repairing existing roads would cost \$419-US billion for the roughly one million miles of road out of repair in the U.S. New or widened roads are clearly unaffordable, and provide less employment than alternatives.

The human cost of too much pavement is also great: death in the millions to date from motor-vehicle crashes and exhaust. Meek acceptance of this promotes a national low value placed on life, whether the lives of Iraqis or U.S. highway fatalities or the 300,000,000 animals killed on U.S. roads annually. That so few of our citizens know or care

(see Moratorium on back page)

NEWS & UPDATES

Did Someone Slip Disney a Mickey? Boycott Victories Put Iditarod in Dog House Claiborne Leaves Burma, Pepsi Cries McCarthyism KCMU CURSE-D By Court Darigold Fumbles BGH Football Body Count: 1,472 Dead in Alaska

A record of sorts has been set by the Walt Disney Company this issue, as the company weighs in with no less than four separate boycott listings! Disney's bad press began early in 1994 as plans for the entertainment company's latest theme park, Disney's America, hit the news wires. Editorial cartoonists had a veritable field day with images of Disney characters rewriting history in Mickey's image, and American history activists lashed out at Disney's proposed destruction of historic civil war battlefields and the cheapening of history as portrayed in a theme park.

Though Disney announced in September that it had abandoned its proposed site for the park in historic Haymarket, Virginia, the company has not officially abandoned the project altogether, and rumors abound as to potential new locations. Three organizations which had initially called for boycotts of Disney in August have stated that

their boycotts have not been called off, and that they plan to maintain their boycotts until they are certain Disney has not chosen another equally bad location. The three groups include Protect Historic

dollars, reports the Anaheim Home Neighborhood News. Meanwhile, with taxpayers left holding the bag, Anaheim Home fears the worst in terms of impacts on the neighborhoods surrounding an expanded Disneyland, let alone those removed for it. Thus Anaheim Home tosses its Mickey ears into the boycott ring. Said Anaheim Home's Steve White with pride in his voice, "We were the first group to put up a Boycott Disney billboard."

But wait!
There's more!

S e e m s
Walt Disney

World in Orlando, Florida, has boycott problems of its own. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters has called the boycott of the Walt Disney World Dolphin Hotel in response to the hotel's "English only" policy. The policy has been imposed on some 400 "back-of-the-hotel" employees, a term used to describe those behind the scenes positions, "keeping the hotel clean and



A billboard in the 100 block of South Euclid Street expresses the view of Anaheim H.O.M.E.

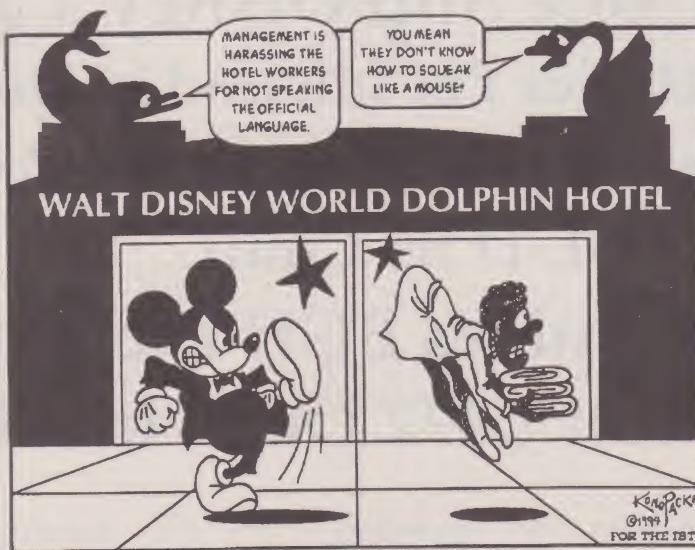
America, of Haymarket, Virginia, Save the Battlefield Coalition, of Catharpin, Virginia, and Boycott Disney, of Little Silver, New Jersey.

Anaheim Home has its own problems with Disney. It seems the company has plans to expand Disneyland, in Anaheim, California, and the Anaheim City Council has offered to bankroll the project to the tune (uh... sorry) of a billion

well-maintained for the thousands upon thousands of families who stay there during their visit to Walt Disney World," explain the Teamsters. Of these 400 employees, some 45% are Latino and another 45% are Haitian, the Teamsters report. "Their English speaking and comprehension skills are limited... Employees are given a 43 page employee manual written in English, and [are] required to sign a one sentence Spanish statement on the last page which states they have read and understood the manual and accept responsibility for following its rules." Under the hotel's policy, the workers receive all work instructions and discipline in English only and are forbidden from conversing with each other in their own Spanish or Creole languages, even to convey or clarify work orders. The Teamsters issued its boycott call on October 12, 1994.

And there is the issue of the woman who was passed over for a promotion at Disney's Imagineering Unit in Hollywood. Laura Molina, the woman passed over, charges Disney did so because she is a Latino. In fact, the charges of racism and sexism in Disney's California seem to run rampant. While Laura Molina has filed lawsuits and called a boycott of the company over the discrimination she feels she has suffered, a number of other groups appear likely to add their names to the boycott parade down Disney's Main Street by the next issue of *BQ*. They in Latino groups, environmental

groups, NOW chapters and even the California Peace & Freedom Party. You have to admit it: Disney



does do everything big!

(Oh... no boycott of EuroDisney that we're aware of yet. But then again, EuroDisney doesn't seem to need boycotts to lose money.)

ANIMAL RIGHTS

The Iditarod dog sled race has lost two more of its sponsors. Timberland announced on September 23, 1994, that it would not be renewing its contract to sponsor the controversial race. "The Iditarod has helped establish the outdoor authenticity of our brand, and we helped the Iditarod attain new levels of awareness," said Jay Steere, senior promotions and events manager at Timberland. "Now, however, our business needs are changing and we are placing new emphasis on the growing market for rugged casual apparel, footwear and outerwear product lines. At the same time, the Iditarod has grown more expensive to sponsor and support on a worldwide basis. In light of these factors, we are choosing to focus our resources on newer areas of our business." Timberland says it will continue to fund the PRIDE organization (Providing Responsible Information on a Dog's Environment).

John Suter of the National 'Dogs Come First!' Campaign reports that IAMS pet foods company will end its sponsorship following the 1995 race. While IAMS has confirmed this to *BQ* via telephone, the company has yet to send us a written confirmation. Nevertheless, *BQ* has removed the two companies from our On-going Boycott List, at the request of the International Society for Animal Rights and the Campaign. Alaska Airlines is now the one remaining major sponsor, and boycott activists are asking consumers to step up their pressure on the airline, especially

in light of the major victories with IAMS and Timberland.

During the 1993-94 hunting and trapping season, 1,472 wolves were killed in Alaska, reports the Alaska Wildlife Alliance. "The kill is the highest in at least 17 years and represents a 40% increase over the previous season," says Alliance director Stephen Wells, who says the number, based on government data, may be short by as many as 500 wolves, bringing the real death toll to as much as 2000. But at least "Same-Day-Airborne", or land-and-shoot, hunting of wolves has been

FIGHT RACISM



**BOYCOTT
DISNEY**



banned by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, effective September 1, 1994.

Charging that the **Vancouver Aquarium** in Vancouver, British Columbia, continues to keep captive wild-caught Orca whales, and that it houses them and other marine mammals in humane conditions, the Coalition for No Whales in Captivity, Period, and Lifeforce have asked that the aquarium be added to the On-going Boycott list. The boycott had been previously listed in the *National Boycott News*.

Charging that vertical exhaust stacks at oil and gas drilling sites are killing hundreds of thousands of protected migratory birds, People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) has called for a boycott of Mobil Oil Company. Birds fly down the stacks after prey and then cannot fly back up. They are often asphyxiated by toxic exhaust fumes or burned alive. PETA reports that Mobil has available to it simple cone shaped excluder device which costs a mere \$13.65 each which would prevent the birds from becoming trapped in the stacks.

HUMAN RIGHTS

The British Columbia Persons With AIDS Society (BC-PWA) reports that the provincial government of British Columbia has begun to address some funding needs of AIDS/HIV support groups and programs in the province. As a result, BC-PWA has called off its boycott of the 1996 International AIDS Conference in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Two more companies are out of Burma: Amoco and Liz Claiborne.

BQ had reported in the Summer '94 issue that Amoco had made the decision to pull, and Burma activists are now sufficiently impressed with the company's withdrawal that they have asked that its name be removed from the On-going Boycott list. Liz Claiborne, on the other hand, never made it on the list. The company announced in October that it would pull out of the country at the conclusion of current contract jobs. "Based upon a recent examination of the

vigor in the wake of these two victories.

Meanwhile, PepsiCo has been writing profound letters again. In the Spring '94 issue of BQ, PepsiCo indirectly took credit for the fall of the Iron Curtain and Soviet communism. Now PepsiCo is comparing boycotting to McCarthyism! (Talk about the pot calling the kettle black!)

In a letter to Pepsi-Burma Boycott Committee coordinator Brian Schmidt in late July, PepsiCo Chairman and CEO Wayne Calloway wrote, "Despite your very moderated voice, high ideals and noble purpose, none of which I question in the least, you really are dealing in coercion and strong-arm tactics. It's no different than what years ago was practiced by Joe McCarthy and the like. In those days, 'Establishment organizations' felt fully justified in using intimidation of progressives and liberals... feeling their noble purpose justified anything. They were wrong then, just

as you are wrong now, in my opinion. Like a blacklist, a boycott is just another form of intimidation, and those despised tactics of the past are no different than what you are doing yourself. That we are a big, pretty successful company doesn't change the principle, at all."

CONSUMER RIGHTS

The Media Foundation, who bring us *Adbusters Quarterly* and the Dirty Dozen Magazine boycott, celebrated the third annual Buy Nothing Day on September 24, 1994. Designed as an exercise to remind "both the consumer and the retailer of the true power of the buying pub-



circumstances in Burma,... Liz Claiborne, Inc., has decided not to give new orders to factories in this country," said Jerome A Chazen, Chairman of Liz Claiborne. Though the facilities with which we work have complied with our strict human rights standards, we cannot support the activities of this country's current government. We are therefore in the process of an orderly cessation of manufacturing with contractors in Burma."

The various groups working on Burma related boycotts have stepped up their boycott campaigns against Eddie Bauer, Texaco, Unocal and PepsiCo with a new

lic," the event is a 24-hour moratorium on consumer spending—continent-wide! So pencil it in now for next year: Sunday, September 24, 1995.

The Darigold dairy cooperative, based in Washington State, announced on August 15, 1994, that it would except milk from dairy farms using Bovine Growth Hormone (BGH). Then the consumers and retailers of the Northwest U.S. spoke, telling Darigold it would not buy BGH laden dairy products. Hundreds of grocery stores across the state either pulled Darigold products from their shelves completely, or added to their shelves BGH-free alternatives to Darigold products. BGH-free dairies reported huge surges in sales similar to what they experienced when BGH first hit the market on February 3, 1994. As a result, Darigold issued another statement on August 26, 1994 — just eleven days later — stating, "only milk from Darigold Farms *not using* supplemental BST will be processed into Darigold consumer products such as milk, yogurt, ice cream sour cream and cottage cheese."

LABOR

Censorship Undermines Radio Station Ethics (CURSE) celebrated a victory in court in its dispute with non-commercial radio station KCMU-FM in Seattle, Washington. The station, which CURSE is boycotting over first amendment and labor issues, was ordered to reinstate six dismissed staff members when US District Court Judge Thomas Zilly ruled that the station's "no criticism" policy was unconstitutional on July 19, 1994. KCMU, which is owned by the University of Washington, had instituted a policy in the Fall of 1992 which prohibited station staffers from making public "criticism of KCMU/University of Washington staff or management policies." The policy was designed to squelch public dissent being voiced by KCMU staff unhappy with changes being made by station man-

agement. Though the membership of CURSE overwhelmingly voted to end its two-year strike of the station by its volunteer staff, CURSE continues to promote a boycott of fundraising efforts by the station.

"June 25th, 1994 was a violent turning in UPIU Local 7837's struggle for justice against the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company," report union officials. "At a peaceful demonstration of Staley workers and 5,000 supporters from over 15 states, Decatur City [Illinois] police attacked demonstrators with peppergas and riot sticks. Several children and journalists at the rally were peppergassed as well." Police video footage documents the relentless peppergassing of demonstrators. Some, reports the Union, were rolled over on their backs and gassed again, after they had succumb to the initial gassing. Local 7837 has called for boycotts of Domino and GW brand sugar, made by Staley, as well as State Farm Insurance, which the Union charges with bankrolling the Staley union-busters. *BQ* understands that Staley customer, Miller Brewing Company, may also be added to the Boycott list for anti-union activities. We will report more on this next time.

NABET-CWA, a communications union, has extended its boycott of NBC Television, and has focused its energies on the November '94 ratings sweeps, hoping to cause NBC back-to-back ratings tumbles.

ENVIRONMENT

Boise-Cascade recently was awarded a timber sale in the Siskiyou mountains of Southwest Oregon that would result in the harvesting of an ancient forest in a roadless area, reports the Siskiyou regional Education Project. The 669 acre sale lies entirely within an Ancient Forest Reserve, "one of the forests designated as the 'most significant' late seral/old growth forests in the Pacific Northwest by the Scientific

Panel on Late Successional Forest Ecosystems," says Kalmiopsis Earth First! The two groups have called for a boycott of Boise-Cascade products, demanding they abandon the sale.

OTHER NEWS

The Second Amendment Foundation (SAF) has called off its ongoing boycotts off Noxell and Esteé Lauder. The two companies became boycott targets of SAF after they funded anti-handgun initiatives in Maryland and California, respectively. SAF called off the boycotts because it felt the boycotts could accomplish little at this point, and the group wishes to focus its energies elsewhere. The Independent Adoption Center similarly has ended its boycott of Iowa, because the group felt the boycott was not an effective way of convincing the state to change its custody laws. And the boycott of Bruce Springsteen, called in October 1992, has been removed from the On-going Boycotts list due to lack of confirmation from its original sponsors. The boycott was called by labor activists after the once "blue-collar rocker" crossed two union picket lines to perform a concert in Tacoma, Washington, on October 13, 1992.

BQ will be investigating reports of several potential new boycotts for its next issue. The Columbia Group Sierra Club has reportedly called for a boycott of all #3 plastic containers because of the material's non-recyclability. Food & Water, Inc., has apparently called a boycott of Land O' Lakes dairy products because of the dairy cooperative's continued support of the use of BGH. And INFACT formally added RJR Nabisco to its tobacco industry boycott as we were going to press. Other new boycotts we've caught wind of are still to do the rumor trail to share with you at this point, but look for Spring surge of boycotts next issue.

ON-GOING BOYCOTTS

The following listing of on-going boycotts is current through November 1, 1994. Listings in this section are basic, and do not provide a complete view of the boycotts. Issue volume and number following a boycott listing denotes when boycott was previously featured in *Boycott Quarterly*. New boycotts are listed in italics. Readers are encouraged to use the following information to assist them in further researching these boycott disputes on their own.

Adidas, Browning, Florsheim & Puma Nutshell: These companies use kangaroo skins in some of their products, and the International Wildlife Coalition (IWC) charges that these kangaroos are killed inhumanely, unnecessarily and, in many cases, are threatened species. **Called by:** IWC, PO Box 388, North Falmouth, MA 02556, USA, 508-548-9980; **Companies:** Adidas USA, Inc., 15 Independence Blvd., Warren, NJ 07059, USA; Browning, Route One, Morgan, UT 84050, USA; Florsheim, 130 S. Canal St., Suite 200, Chicago, IL 60606, USA; Puma, 147 Centre St., Brockton, MA 02402, USA

Alaska Nutshell: Alaska's Governor Hickel has approved plans for another state-sanctioned "wolf control" program scheduled to commence on October 1, 1993, reports the Alaska Wildlife Alliance (AWA). AWA says that the new plan is very much similar to the plan boycotters crushed in December of 1992, including so-called "land-and-shoot" provisions. **Called by:** The Alaska Wildlife Alliance, PO Box 202022, Anchorage, AK 99520, USA, 907-277-0897; In Defense of Animals, 816 West Francisco Blvd, San Rafael, CA 94901, USA, 415-453-9984; **Company:** Governor Walter J. Hickel, PO Box 110001, Juneau, AK 99811-0001, USA

Alaska Airlines Nutshell: Alaska Airlines sponsors the Iditarod Dogsled Race, a 1,159-mile Iditarod dogsled race across Alaska, which the International Society for Animal Rights (ISAR) charges engages cruel dog breeding practices and is cruel to the racing dogs. The company has been added to the boycott list by the United Coalition of Iditarod Animal Rights Volunteers. **Called by:** United Coalition of Iditarod Animal Rights Volunteers, PO Box 670144, Chugiak, AK 99567, (907) 688-3103; **Company:** Ray Vecchi, CEO, Alaska Airlines, 19300 Pacific Highway S, Seattle, WA 98188

America Automobile Association (AAA) Nutshell: AAA continues to be a major promoter and sponsor of Alaskan Tourism, and thus has been added to the Alaska Tourism boycott called as a result of the states so-called "wolf control" program (see: Alaska listing), Reports In Defense of Animals (IDA).

Called by: Jeanne McVey, IDA, 816 West Francisco Blvd, San Rafael, CA 94901, USA, 415-453-9984; **Company:** Mr. Robert Davenport, AAA, 2601 South Figueroa St, Los Angeles, CA 90007-3294, USA

America Automobile Association (AAA) Nutshell: AAA is charged by boycott organizers with promoting a wide variety of activities that are abusive to animals, including circuses, marine mammal parks, and Alaskan tourism. **Called by:** Denise Ford, Animal Emancipation, Inc, PO Box 90658, Santa Barbara, CA 93190, USA, 805-652-1910; **Company:** Paul Verkuil, President & CEO, AAA, 1000 AAA St, Heathrow, FL 32746, USA

American Express Nutshell: The Grizzly Bear Task Force and Rocky Mountain Earth First! are calling for a boycott of American Express because of the role one of its subsidiaries is playing in the development of a Colorado ski resort in a pristine area identified as habitat for grizzly bears and several other endangered mammals. **Called by:** Grizzly Bear Task Force, PO Box 6151, Bozeman, Mt 59715, USA; Earth First!, PO Box 1166, Boulder, CO 80306, USA; **Company:** James D. Robinson, Chairman, American Express, World Financial Center, New York, NY 10258, USA, 800-525-3355

American Express Nutshell: American Express continues to promote and sell fur coats in its catalogues, reports People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA). **Called by:** PETA, PO Box 42516, Washington, DC 20015-0516, USA, 301-770-PETA; **Company:** James D. Robinson, Chairman, American Express, World Financial Center, New York, NY 10258, USA, 800-525-3355

American Home Products Nutshell: A coalition of animal rights groups in Canada and the U.S. charges American Home Products (AHP) subsidiary, Ayerst Organics, with the "abuse and killing of horses, environmental degradation, overprescription of drugs, and disrespect for women and menopause as a natural process. Ayerst Organics practices Pregnant Mare Urine farming (PMU) as a method of producing estrogen therapy drugs for women going through menopause, organizers report. **Called by:** Manitoba Animal Rights Coalition, PO Box 2203, Winnipeg, MB R3C 3R5, Canada, 204-477-6203; People for the ethical Treatment of Animals, PO Box 42516, Washington, DC 20015, USA, 301-770-PETA; Friends of Animals, Inc., 777 Post Rd, Darien, CT 06820, USA, 203-656-1522; **Company:** Robert Essner, President, Wyeth-Ayerst Laboratories, PO Box 8299, Philadelphia, PA 19101, 215-971-5823; Mr. John R. Stafford, Chairman and CEO, American Home Products Corporation, 685 Third, New York, NY 10017-4085, USA

American Home Products (see also: Nestlé)

Amoco Nutshell: Natural gas drilling by Amoco in Southwestern Colorado is threatening the environment and property rights, charges the San Juan Citizens Alliance. **Called by:** San Juan Citizens Alliance, c/o Western Colorado Congress, PO Box 2461, Durango, CO 81302, USA, 303-259-3583. **Company:** H. Lawrence Fuller, CEO, Amoco Corporation, 200 E Randolph Dr, Mail Code 4802, Chicago, IL 60601-7125, USA, 800-227-3329

Anheuser-Busch Nutshell: Anheuser-Busch (Busch) is charged with endangering the lives of marine mammals by keeping them in captivity in various marine parks, such as Sea World and Busch Gardens, that Busch owns and operates, report boycott organizers. **Called by:** Fund for Animals, 1251 W. Sepulveda Blvd, Suite 250, Torrance, CA 90502, USA; In Defense of Animals, 816 West Francisco Blvd, San Rafael, CA 94901, 415-453-9984, USA; **Company:** Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc., One Busch Place, St. Louis, MO 63118, USA

Beef Nutshell: Over 70% of the public lands in the western 11 states are grazed by cattle which damage critical habitat at the tax payers expense for only 3% of the US beef supply, charge boycott organizers. **Called by:** Denzel & Nancy Ferguson, Star Route, Bates, OR 97817, USA; Oregon Natural Desert Association, 16 NW Kansas Ave, Bend, OR 97701-3202, USA; **Companies:** Vice President for Environmental Affairs, McDonalds Corporation, Kroc Drive, Oak Brook, IL 60521, USA; Burger King, USA, 17777 Old Cutler Road, Miami, FL 33157, USA. See Vol. 1, No. 3

Blockbuster Video Nutshell: Blockbuster is charged with practicing censorship by refusing to carry videos in its stores which company executives deem offensive, reports Californians Against Censorship Together (CAL-ACT) and Fred Moore's Chero Company. **Called by:** Fred Moore's Chero Company, PO Box 11445, Berkeley, CA 94701-2445, USA, 510-527-4184; CAL-ACT, 1800 Market St, Suite 1000, San Francisco, CA 94102, USA, 510-548-3695; **Company:** Wayne Huizenga, CEO, Blockbuster Entertainment, 1 Blockbuster Plaza, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301, USA, 305-524-8200

Boise-Cascade Nutshell: The Siskiyou Project and Kalmiopsis Earth First! report that the US National Forest Service has awarded to Boise-Cascade a timber sale in a roadless area of the Siskiyou National forest in Southwest Oregon that contains an undisturbed ancient forest included in an Ancient Forest Reserve. The groups are demanding that the company abandon the sale. **Called by:** Siskiyou Project, PO Box 220, Cave Junction, OR 97523, USA,

503-592-4459; Kalmiopsis Earth First!, PO Box 2093, Cave Junction, OR 97523, USA; Company: George Haard, CEO, Bosie Cascade Corp., PO Box 50, Boise, ID 83728, USA, 208-384-6161

Bovine Growth Hormone (rBGH or rBST) Nutshell: Boycott organizers charge that FDA approved rBGH, a genetically engineered drug designed to increase milk production in dairy cows, without thorough enough health safety testing, despite negative test results, a huge surplus of milk and the concerns of thousands of dairy farmers. Called by: Dr. Michael Hansen, Consumer Policy Institute, Consumers Union, 101 Truman Avenue, Yonkers, NY 10703, USA; Pure Food Campaign, Foundation on Economic Trends, 1130 17th Street NW, #630, Washington, DC 20036, USA, 202-775-1132; Dump the National Dairy Board Campaign, Route One, 1033 Havlik Road, Wonewoc, WI 53968, USA; Industry Associations targeted: National Dairy Board, Dairy News & Information Center, 2233 Wisconsin Avenue, NW, Suite 500, Washington, DC 20007, USA; Animal Health Institute, BGH Lobby, 119 Oronoco Street, Alexandria, VA 22314-2058, USA; Major dairy companies targeted: Howard Dean, CEO, Dean Foods Company, 3600 N River Road, Franklin Park, IL 60131-2185, USA; RJ Ventres, Chairman, Borden, Inc., 277 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10172, USA; Richard P. Mayer, CEO, Kraft General Foods, One Kraft Court, Glenview, IL 60025, USA. See Vol. 1, No. 3

Boys Scouts of America/United Way of America Nutshell: The Boy Scouts of America (BSA) maintains a formal policy banning homosexuals. The United Way is the single largest funder of the BSA. Called by: Queer Nation/ National Capital, PO Box 34773, Washington, DC, 20043, USA, 301-294-4358; Companies: Ben Love, Chief Scout Officer, Boy Scouts of America, Inc., 1325 Walnut Hill Lane, Irving, TX 75015, USA; President, United Way of America, 701 N. Fairfax St., Alexandria, VA 22314, USA, 703-549-4447

British Columbia Forest Products/MacMillan Bloedel Nutshell: Organizers charge that Mac Millan Bloedel and the BC provincial government are destroying delicate ancient forests on Clayoquot Sound on BC's Vancouver Island, and violating native peoples land rights in the process. Called by: Friends of Clayoquot Sound, Box 489, Tofino, BC Canada, (604) 725-4218; Company: Premier Mike Harcourt, Legislative Buildings, Victoria, BC V8V 1X4, Canada, (604) 387-0087; Robert Findlay, CEO, MacMillan Bloedel, 925 Georgia St, Vancouver, BC V8C 3L2, Canada, (604) 661-8000; W.L. Sauder, CEO, International Forest Products, PO Box 49114, 1055 Dunsmuir St, Vancouver, BC V7X 1H7, Canada, (604) 681-3221

British Petroleum Nutshell: British Petroleum (BP) is the largest producer of toxic waste in Ohio, and its Lima, Ohio plant is the single most polluting plant in the Northeastern United States, charges the Student Envi-

ronmental Action Coalition of Ohio (SEAC Ohio). BP is also accused of leading the charge to drill in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. Called by: Ohio SEAC, PO Box 642, Bowling Green, OH 43402, USA; Company: James Ross, President & CEO, BP America, Inc., 200 Public Square, Cleveland, OH 44114, USA

Browning (see: Adidas)

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Nutshell: The Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (CIBC) is charged by the Victoria chapter of the Sierra Club with supporting timber interests by withdrawing sponsorship from a Canadian Broadcasting Company environmental program after timber interests complained about the way in which the program portrayed timber practices. Called by: Sierra Club - Victoria Group, 106-560 Johnson St., Victoria, BC V8W 3C6, Canada; Company: CIBC, 750 Lawrence Ave. West, Toronto, ON M6A 1B8, Canada

Carmé Nutshell: Cruelty-free Carmé merged with the International Research and Development Corporation, which reportedly does extensive testing on animals. Called by: People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, PO Box 42516, Washington, DC 20015-0516, USA, 301-770-PETA; Company: Carmé, 84 Galli Drive, Novato, CA 94947, USA. See Vol. 1, No. 4

Chateau Ste Michelle/Columbia Crest Wines Nutshell: Chateau Ste Michelle, which is owned by UST, refuses to allow workers to hold a union election, reports the Olympia Farm Workers Justice Committee (OFWJC). Columbia Crest is also owned by UST. Called by: United Farm Workers of Washington State, PO Box 200, Granger, WA 98932; Farm Workers Organizing Project, PO Box 337, Granger, WA 98932, USA, USA, 509-854-2442; Shiela Payne, OFWJC, 1411 Brawne NE, Tumwater, WA 98506, USA; Companies: Chateau Ste Michelle, One Stimson Lane, Woodinville, WA 98072, USA, 206-488-1133; UST, 100 Putnam Avenue, Greenwich, CT 06830, USA. See Vol. 2, No. 2

Chevron Nutshell: Chevron is charged with being a major funder of the so-called "wise use" movement, a movement which measures the value of the environment based on its ability to make money. Boycott organizers say the wise use movement is promoting mining, drilling and logging, along with other destructive practices, in environmentally sensitive areas. Called by: Boycott Chevron, PO Box 789, Los Alamos, NM 87544, USA; Company: Kenneth Derr, Chairman, Chevron Oil, 225 Bush St, San Francisco, CA 94105, USA

China Nutshell: The Chinese government is responsible for countless human rights violations in the once sovereign nation of Tibet, charge boycott organizers. Called by: International Campaign for Tibet, 1518 K St NW, Suite 410, Washington, DC 20005, USA, 202-628-4123; Tibetan Rights Campaign, PO Box

31966, Seattle, WA 98103, USA, 206-547-1015; Company: Embassy of China, 2300 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008, USA, 202-328-2520

Chinese Toys (see: Toycott)

Clorox Nutshell: Boycott organizers charge Clorox with producing chlorine and chlorinated compounds which are an environmental health threat to all living matter. Clorox is asked to produce more bio-safe products in accordance with an international movement to ban chlorinated chemicals. Called by: The Committee for Universal Security, 1095 Smith Grade, Santa Cruz, CA 95060, USA; Company: Clorox Company, 1221 Broadway, Oakland, CA 9461, USA

Cobb County, Georgia Nutshell: The Commissioners of Cobb County, a suburban county outside Atlanta, passed a resolution declaring "gay lifestyles units" incompatible with Cobb County, and later, after a failed attempt to censor Queer art, eliminated all government funding of the arts, reports the Gay & Lesbian Alliance Against Defamation - Atlanta Chapter (GLAAD/Atlanta). Called by: Carl Lange, GLAAD/Atlanta, PO Box 55111, Atlanta, GA 30308, USA, 404-876-1398, hotline: 404-605-7477; Company: Cobb County Board of Commissioners, 100 Cherokee St, Marietta, GA 30090, USA. See Vol. 2, No. 2

Coca-Cola Products Nutshell: The Coca-Cola Company (Coke) advertises by way of a large score board in the Windsor Park soccer stadium in Northern Ireland. The stadium is owned by, and home field for, the Linfield Football Club, which has a long and violent history of discrimination and bigotry toward Catholics. The Irish National Caucus charges Coke's presence in the stadium provides financial and moral support to Linfield. Called by: Irish National Caucus, 413 East Capitol Street, NE, Washington, DC 20003, USA, (202) 544-0568; Company: Mr. Donald R. Keough, President and C.O.O., The Coca-Cola Company, PO Drawer 1734, Atlanta, Georgia 30301, USA, (404) 676-2121. See Vol. 1, No. 1

Coca-Cola, Sears Roebuck & Co., and United Airlines Nutshell: The Chicago Animal Rights Coalition is targeting these corporate sponsors of Chicago's John G. Shedd Aquarium, which recently captured three Pacific white-sided dolphins, in an effort to force the aquarium to release the dolphins back into the wild. Called by: Chicago Animal Rights Coalition, PO Box 66, Yorkville, IL 60545, USA Companies: Mr. Roberto Goizueta, CEO, The Coca-Cola Company, PO Drawer 1734, Atlanta, Georgia 30301, USA, (404) 676-2121; Mr. Edward Brennan, Pres., Sears, Roebuck & Co., 233 S Wacker Dr, Chicago, IL 60684, USA, 708-286-2500; Mr. Steve Wolf, CEO, United Airlines, PO Box 66100, Chicago, IL 60666, USA, 708-952-6796

Columbia Crest Wines (see: Chateau Ste

Michelle)

Coors Nutshell: Animal Emancipation, Inc., has called for a boycott of Coors because of the company's extensive sponsorship of rodeos, which AE argues are cruel to animals. **Called by:** Animal Emancipation, Inc, 6100 Telegraph Rd, #105, Ventura, CA 93003-4324, USA, 805-652-1910; **Company:** Vivian Taylor, Consumer Affairs, Adolph Coors Brewing Co., Golden, CO 80401-1295, USA

Cracker Barrel Restaurants Nutshell: Cracker Barrel fired a number of gay and lesbian employees after issuing a statement in early 1991 which stated that the company would no longer hire people "whose sexual preferences fail to demonstrate normal, heterosexual values," charge boycott organizers. **Called by:** Tennessee Gay & Lesbian Alliance, PO Box 41305, Nashville, TN 37204, USA, 615-297-0008; Queer Nation Atlanta, PO Box 50342, Atlanta, GA 30308, USA. **Company:** Dan Evins, Pres., Cracker Barrel Old Country Stores, Inc., PO Box 787, Hartman Drive, Lebanon, TN 37088-0787, USA

Daishowa paper products Nutshell: Daishowa is accused of clearcutting forests on Lubicon Indian lands. **Called by:** Friends of the Lubicon, 485 Ridelle Avenue, Toronto, ON M6B 1K6, Canada, 416-783-4694; **Company:** Daishowa Canada Co., Ltd., 1530 Royal Trust Tower, Edmonton Centre, 10205 101th Street, Edmonton, AB T5J 2Z2, Canada, 403-425-9122

Degradable Plastics Nutshell: Degradable plastics are not proven to degrade, do not help with landfill space problems, encourage use of disposables, are not recyclable and are a threat to wildlife, charges Environmental Action Foundation (EAF) and Environmental Defense Fund (EDF). **Called by:** EAF, 6930 Carroll Ave, Suite 600, Takoma Park, MD 20912, USA; EDF, 1616 P Street NW, Washington, DC 20036, USA; **Companies:** For a list of producers of degradable plastics, contact EAF or EDF

Diamond Walnut Growers, Inc. Nutshell: Diamond Walnut Growers are charged with hiring permanent replacements for striking workers, predominantly female, who had, in 1985, accepted a 30+% pay cut to help bail out the company. The company is now profitable. This is the first strike ever at Diamond. **Called by:** Economic Boycott Campaign, Teamsters Local 601, 745 E. Miner Avenue, Stockton, CA 95202, USA, 209-546-7476; **Company:** Diamond Walnut Growers, Inc., 1050 Diamond Street, Stockton, CA 95202, USA. See Vol. 1, No. 2

Disney Nutshell: Several organizations have targeted Disney with boycotts in order to stop the company from building a massive theme park, known as "Disney's America", from being built on sensitive lands in the mid-Atlantic region of the Eastern U.S. While Disney has abandoned its proposed Haymarket, Virginia, location, the company

is still looking for another site in the region, and boycott organizers are maintaining their boycotts until they are sure it will not be another inappropriate site. **Called by:** Boycott Disney, One Heights terrace, Little Silver, NJ 07739, USA; Save the Battlefield Coalition, PO Box 110, Catharpin, VA 22018, USA, 703-754-4467; Protect Historic America, PO Box 640, Haymarket, VA 22069, USA, 703-754-3910; **Company:** Walt Disney Company, 500 S. Buena Vista, Burbank, CA 91521, USA, 818-955-8214

Disney Nutshell: Charging that the proposed expansion of the Disneyland Park in Anaheim, California, will cost local taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars in subsidies and will destroy existing neighborhoods, Anaheim Home has called for a boycott of Disney, demanding they call off the expansion. **Called by:** Anaheim Home, PO Box 8103 - Holiday Station, Anaheim, CA 92802, USA, 714-971-7516; **Company:** Walt Disney Company, 500 S. Buena Vista, Burbank, CA 91521, USA, 818-955-8214

Disney World Dolphin Hotel Nutshell: The International Brotherhood of Teamsters charges that the Disney resort's "English Only" policy for its employees is racial and ethnically discriminatory in light of the fact that the vast majority of the housekeeping and laundry employees represented by the Teamsters at the hotel are of Haitian or Cuban descent. **Called by:** International Brotherhood of Teamsters, AFL-CIO, 25 Louisiana Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20001, USA, 202-624-6911; **Company:** Walt Disney Company, 500 S. Buena Vista, Burbank, CA 91521, USA, 818-955-8214

Disney Nutshell: Charging Disney with racism, sexism, union busting and numerous other complaints, a coalition of groups including NOW, the National Hispanic Media Coalition, the California Peace and Freedom Party and Native American activists have begun targeting the company with protests. The first of several related boycotts expected to be called over the next few months was called personally by Laura Molina, who charges Disney with practicing racist employment policies in its Imagineering division. **Called by:** Laura Molina, c/o NOW, PO box 7141, Van Nuys, CA 91409, USA, 818-355-0360; **Company:** Walt Disney Company, 500 S. Buena Vista, Burbank, CA 91521, USA, 818-955-8214

Dixon-Ticonderoga Nutshell: Dixon-Ticonderoga uses endangered rainforest wood in some of its pencils, charges Rainforest Action Network (RAN). **Called by:** RAN, 450 Sansome Street, #700, San Francisco, CA 94111, USA, 415-398-4404; **Company:** Gino N. Pala, President, Dixon-Ticonderoga Pencils, 2600 Maitland Center Parkway, Suite 200, Maitland, FL 32751, USA, 800-824-9430

Dole/Castle & Cooke Nutshell: Castle & Cooke, parent company of Dole, has locked out some union workers and relocated the

jobs of other union workers at its Salinas, CA plant, has discriminated against women in hiring and scheduling at other plants and has endangered employees and the environment through safety violations and improper use of agricultural chemicals, charge boycott organizers. **Called by:** Michael Lyons, Pres., UFCW Local 78-B, 1155 Harkins Rd., Suite C, Salinas, CA 93901, USA, 408-422-0457; **Company:** David Delorenzo, Pres., 10900 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90024, USA, 213-824-1500

Domino Sugar/State Farm Insurance Nutshell: Boycott organizers charges Domino parent company, Tate & Lyle with union-busting in their dispute with the company, and the union further charges the State Farm Insurance Companies is helping to finance Tate & Lyle's union busting activities. **Called by:** Campaign to Fight Union-Busters, c/o Allied Industrial Workers Local #837, 2882 North Dineen, Decatur, IL 62526, USA; **Company:** Stephen Brown, CEO, Tate & Lyle PLC, in USA c/o Domino Sugar Corp., 1114 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036, USA; in Canada c/o Redpath Sugars, 95 Queens Quay East, Toronto ON M5E 1A3, Canada; Edward B. Rust, Jr., President, State Farm Insurance Companies, One State Farm Plaza, Bloomington, IL 61710, USA

Eddie Bauer Nutshell: Eddie Bauer is producing clothing in Burma, in defiance of an international boycott. See the second Amoco listing above for details. **Called by:** Northwest Campaign for a Free Burma, 2319 N 45th St #115, Seattle, WA 98103, USA, 206-784-6873; **Company:** Eddie Bauer, Inc., 15010 NE 36th St, Redmond, WA 98052, USA

Elks Club Nutshell: The Elks Club sponsors and promotes rodeos in California and Hawaii that have a documented history of animal abuse, charges Animal Emancipation, Inc, which is asking concerned individuals to boycott Elks fund-raising events until it stops sponsoring rodeos. **Called by:** Animal Emancipation, Inc, 6100 Telegraph Rd, #105, Ventura, CA 93003-4324, USA, 805-652-1910; **Company:** Elks Club National Headquarters, 2750 North Lakeview Ave, Chicago, IL 60614, USA; California Elks Club, 5450 East Lamona, Fresno, CA 93727, USA; The Simi Valley Elks Club (local rodeo sponsor), 1561 Kuehner Dr, Simi Valeey, CA 93063, USA

Ernst Home & Garden Centers Nutshell: Ernst is demanding significant wage and benefit reductions from its employees in order to bail out its ailing parent company, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey, charges UFCW Local 1001. **Called by:** UFCW Local 1001, 12838 SE 40th Place, Suite 201, Bellevue, WA 98006, USA; **Company:** Tom Stanton, Senior Vice President, Ernst Home Center, Inc., 1511 6th Avenue, Seattle, WA 98101, USA, 206-621-6700

Farm-Raised Fish Nutshell: Fish farms cause pollution, spread stronger fish diseases, increase the incidence of Red Tide, dilute the

fish gene pool and increase the level of chemicals in the fish we eat, charge' the Ocean Resource Conservation Alliance (ORCA) and the British Columbia Coast Marine Life Protection Society (BCCMLPS). Called by: Mr. Teri Dawe, ORCA, Box 1189, Sechelt, BC V0N 3A0, Canada; Alois Schillinger, President, British Columbia Coast Marine Life Protection Society, 210-3404 Kalum Street, Terrace, BC V8G 2N6, Canada; Companies: Write ORCA or BCCMLPS for companies

Florida Buycott Nutshell: Begun in response to Tampa's repeal of a Human Rights Ordinance, which had banned discrimination based on sexual orientation, the Florida Buycott is designed to encourage visitors and residents to restrict their spending only to businesses in Central Florida that have signed agreements *not* to discriminate based on sexual orientation. Called by: Human Rights Task Force, 1222 South Dale Mabry, Suite 652, Tampa, FL 33629, USA, (813) 273-8769; write or call for a directory businesses signed on to the Buycott. See Vol. 2, No. 2

Florsheim (see: Adidas)

Ford Motor Company Nutshell: Ford discriminates against catholics at its West Belfast plant in Northern Ireland, charges the Irish National Caucus (INC). Called by: INC, 413 East Capitol St., SE, Washington, DC 20003, USA, 202-544-0568; Company: Mr. Harold A. Polling, CEO, Ford Motor Company, Dearborn, MI 48121, USA, 313-322-9223. See Vol. 1, No. 1

G. Heileman Brewing Co./Hornell Brewing Co. Nutshell: The two companies are distributing a beer called Crazy Horse, which boycott organizers say disgraces the memory of the legendary Native American of the same name. Called by: American Indian Movement (AIM), 2300 Cedar Ave S., Minneapolis, MN 55404, USA, 612-724-3129; Wisconsin Greens, PO Box 1002, Marshfield, WI 54449-7002, USA, 715-472-2728; Honor Our Neighbors Origins and Rights, Inc. (HONOR), 2647 North Stowell Ave, Milwaukee, WI 53211, USA, 414-963-1324; Companies: Thomas J. Rattigan, G. Heileman Brewing Co., PO Box 459, La Crosse, WI 54602, USA, 608-785-1000; Ferolito & Vultaggio & Sons, Subsidiary of Hornell Brewing Co., 4501 Glenwood Rd., Brooklyn, NY 11203, USA, 718-227-2111

Georgia Pacific (see: Weyerhauser)

Gillette Products Nutshell: Gillette continues to do product safety testing on animals when such tests are not required by law, unnecessary and have non-animal alternatives, charges People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA). Called by: PETA, PO Box 42516, Washington, DC 20015-0516, USA, 301-770-PETA; Company: The Gillette Company, Prudential Tower Building, Boston, MA 02199, USA. See Vol. 1, No. 4

Gold Nutshell: The mining of gold in Montana, and elsewhere, causes ground water

pollution and environmental degradation through strip-mining, and valuable federal lands are privatized for very little money based on a mining law dating back to the 1840's, charges the Montana Environmental Center. Called by: David Zimmerman, Montana Environmental Center, PO Box 253, Pony, MT 59747, USA; Boycott Gold Jewelry, PO Box 1514, Tonasket, WA 98844, USA; Companies: All gold jewelry — contact organizers for specific companies

Grapes (California Table) Nutshell: California grape growers are accused by the United Farm Workers of America (UFW) of providing poor wages and working conditions, using dangerous pesticides and refusing to allow fair union elections. Called by: UFW, La Paz, Keene, CA 93570, USA, 805-822-5571; Companies: Pavich, Route 2 Box 291, Delano, CA 93215, USA. See Vol. 2, No. 2

Green Giant/Grand Metropolitan Nutshell: Grand Metropolitan, owners of Pillsbury, Hagan-Daz, Burger King, Alpo and Green Giant, has moved hundreds of Green Giant union jobs from California to Mexico, where workers are poorly paid and environmental standards are less stringent, charges Trabajadores Desplazado. Called by: Trabajadores Desplazado, Boycott Pillsbury/Green Giant, 434 Main Street #222, Watsonville, CA 95076, USA; Company: Paul Walsh, Frozen Foods Operations, The Pillsbury Center, Minneapolis, MN 55402, USA, 800-767-4466. See Vol. 1, No. 2

Guatemalan Coffee Nutshell: Guatemala is one of the worst human rights violators in the Western Hemisphere, and the Mayan peoples of Guatemala continue to be the main target of the officially sponsored repression and human rights violations, charge boycott organizers. Called by: National Guatemala Coffee Boycott Coalition, 1377 K St, #191, Washington, DC 20005, USA; Company: CACIF, Ruta 69-21, Zona 4, Guatemala City, Guatemala

Holiday Inns Nutshell: All corporately owned Holiday Inns carry Satellite Cinema movie service which includes in-room porn movies, charges American Family Association (AFA). AFA reports that Holiday Inns is the largest provider of in-room pornographic movies in the United States. Called by: AFA, PO Drawer 2440, Tupelo, MS 38803, USA, 601-844-5036; Company: Bryan Langston, Chairman, 3 Ravinia Dr., Suite 2000, Atlanta, GA 30346, USA, 800-HOLIDAY

Holly Farms (see: Tyson Foods)

Home Depot Nutshell: Home Depot plans to build a new store near San Diego on land that is rare, unblemished habitat that is home or breeding ground to rare and endangered species, boycott organizers charge. Called by: Cottonwood Creek Conservancy, PO Box 2422, Leucadia, CA 92024, USA; Company: Arthur Blank, President, Home Depot Corp.,

Two Paces West, 2727 Paces Ferry Rd., Atlanta, GA 30339, USA, 404-433-8211

HoneyBaked Ham Nutshell: HoneyBaked purchases pig body parts from factory farms and slaughterhouses that engage in cruel and abusive treatment of animals, charge boycott organizers. Called by: Orange County People for Animals, PO Box 28918, Santa Ana, CA 92799, USA, 714-751-OCPA; Company: Louis Schmidt, Sr., President, HoneyBaked Ham, Inc, PO Box 7040, Troy, MI 48007, USA

Hormel Nutshell: Hormel is accused of unfair labor practices, unsafe working conditions, forcing cuts in wages and benefits and permanently replacing workers during a 1985-86 strike, according to Austin United Support Group. Called by: Austin United Support Group, 505 7th Street NE, Austin, MN 55912, USA; Company: Hormel, 501 16th Avenue, PO Box 800, Austin, MN 55912, USA

Ireland Tourism Nutshell: Animal rights activists are trying to get the country of Ireland to ban hare coursing. "In hare coursing, greyhounds are set on wild hares [rabbits] in an enclosed field. Hares who cannot outrun the dogs to reach the safety box are caught and torn to pieces," reports the International Society for Animal Rights (ISAR). Called by: ISAR, 421 South State St, Clarks Summit, PA 18411, USA, 717-586-2200. Company: Her Excellency, President Mary Robinson, Presidential Residence, Phoenix Park, Dublin 8, Ireland

Irradiated Foods Nutshell: Food & Water, Inc., charges that irradiation of food has not been adequately tested and poses serious health and environmental threats. Called by: Food & Water, Inc., RR 1, Box 30, Old School House Common, Marshfield, VT 05658, USA, 802-426-3700; Companies: Don Tyson, Chairman, Tyson Foods, 2210 Oaklawn Drive, PO Box 2020, Springdale, AR 72765, USA; Frank Perdue, Perdue Chicken, PO Box 1537, Salisbury, MD 21801, USA

Jessica McClintock Nutshell: A contractor for the Jessica McClintock dress label went out of business, leaving twelve Asian women holding bad checks instead of pay checks, reports the Asian Immigrant Women Advocates. They are demanding that McClintock live up to her corporate responsibility and pay these workers what is owed them. Called by: Asian Immigrant Women Advocates, 310 8th St, Suite 301, Oakland, CA 94607, USA, 510-268-0192; Company: Jessica McClintock, Jessica McClintock Inc, 1400 16th St, San Francisco, CA 94103, USA

Jordache Enterprises (see: Stone-washed Jeans)

KCMU Radio, Seattle Nutshell: KCMU management is charged with changing the station from a station democratically run by hundreds of volunteers to a station controlled by a handful of paid staff that are using listener membership revenues to change the

station format to one that will attract more affluent listeners, and thus more money, and as a result, will no longer uniquely represent Seattle's alternative and disenfranchised communities, according to Cencorship Undermines Radio Station Ethics (CURSE). Called by: CURSE, PO Box 85839, Seattle, WA 98145, USA, 206-298-CURS; Company: Chris Knabb, Station Manager, KCMU, Communication Bldg., University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195, USA, 206-543-KCMU

Kmart Nutshell: Kmart, through its subsidiary Waldenbooks, is one of the leading retailers of pornography in the United States, charges the American Family Association (AFA). Called by: AFA, PO Drawer 2440, Tupelo, MS 38803, USA, 601-844-5036; Company: Joseph E. Antonio, Chairman, 3100 West Big Beaver Rd, Troy, MI 48084, 800-63-Kmart

Kool-Aid Koolbursts Nutshell: The Massachusetts Public Interest Research Group (MASSPIRG) charges that packaged goods industry giant Philip Morris is marketing Kool-Aid Koolbursts with excessive and wasteful packaging while standing in the way of waste reduction and recycling programs, at the expense of the environment and the taxpayers. Called by: MASSPIRG, 29 Temple Place, Boston, MA 02111-1305, USA, 617-292-4800; Company: Philip J. Davis, VP for Corporate Relations, Philip Morris Companies Inc., 120 Park Ave, New York, NY 10017-5592, USA

Kraft/General Foods (see: Tobacco Subsidiaries)

L. A. Gear Nutshell: Citizens for a Better Environment (CBE) reports that sportswear maker LA Gear has been using deadly mercury in the manufacture of the childrens shoe line with lights in the heel. Although the company has agreed to stop making the shoes using mercury, CBE wants the company to recall all the shoes made using mercury, numbering millions of pairs, and to dispose of them in an appropriate hazardous waste facility. Called by: CBE, 647 W Virginia St #305, Milwaukee, WI 53204, USA, 414-271-7280; Company: Stanley P. Gold, CEO, LA Gear, 1777 south Vintage Ave, Ontario, CA 91761, USA

L. L. Bean Nutshell: Linda Lorraine Bean, heir to the L. L. Bean catalog empire is using the businesses name, facilities and money to support and promote campaigns, political and otherwise, that attack women's and sexual minorities' rights, charge boycott organizers. Called by: Purple Panthers/Philadelphia, PO Box 12918, Philadelphia, PA 19108, USA, 215-686-2159; Company: L. L. Bean, Freeport, ME 04033, USA, 800-341-4341, 207-865-4761

Lee Jeans (see: Stone-washed Jeans)

Levi Strauss & Co. products (see also: Stone-washed Jeans) Nutshell: Levi's moved one of its plants from San Antonio, Texas to Costa

Rica, converting well-paying jobs into low paying jobs, and devastating the San Antonio community, charges La Fuerza Unida. Called by: La Fuerza Unida, PO Box 830083, San Antonio, TX 78283-0083, USA; Company: Armando Ojeda, Levi Strauss & Co., 1155 Battery Street, San Francisco, CA 94111, USA, 415-544-4128. See Vol. 1, No. 2

Lykes Brothers, Inc Nutshell: Lykes has assumed posession of part of Fisheating Creek, diverting its waters and removing public access, which is illegal in Florida, according to Save Our Creeks. Called by: Save Our Creeks, PO Box 345, Estero, FL 33928, USA; Company: Tom Rankin, CEO, Lykes Bros., Inc., 107 SW Cr. 721, Brighton, FL 34974, USA, 813-763-3041

Magazine Dirty Dozen Nutshell: *Adbusters*/Media Foundation has targetted the twelve magazines accepting the largest amount of tobacco advertising because of the massive toll tobacco related health problems cause. See Product List for magazine titles. Called by: *Adbusters*/Media Foundation, 1243 West 7th Ave., Vancouver, BC V6H 1B7, Canada, 604-736-9401; Companies: For a complete list of names and addresses of the "Dirty Dozen", write to *Adbusters*

Maxxam (see: Redwood Products)

McDonald's Nutshell: McDonalds, and other fast food chains, pays up to a dollar less per hour to inner-city workers in Philadelphia than it does to suburban Philadelphia workers, charges the Campaign for Fair Wages. Called by: Campaign for Fair Wages, 116 S. 7th Street, Suite 610, Philadelphia, PA 19106, USA, 215-592-0933; Company: Michael Quinlan, CEO, One McDonalds Plaza, Oak Brook, IL 60521, USA

McDonald's Nutshell: An international coalition is boycotting McDonald's fast-food restaurants until the company offers non-meat alternatives on its menus in all of its stores worldwide. Called by: Vegetarian Society, Inc, PO Box 34427, Los Angeles, CA 90034, USA, 310-281-1907; Company: McDonald's Corporation, McDonald's Plaza, Oak Brook, IL 60521, USA

Mellon Bank PSFS Nutshell: Mellon Bank is the Trustee of an estate which owns a wildlife sanctuary in upstate New York, and the management of the sanctuary, employed by Mellon Bank, is made up of hunters who are accused of poaching on sanctuary lands, adjoining lands, using the Sanctuary to promote hunting and of harrassing of members of Friends of Beaverspride (FoB), charges FoB. Called by: Friends of Beaverspride, PO Box 591, Little Falls, NY 13365, USA; Company: Frank Cahouet, Chairman, Mellon Bank PSFS, 1 Mellon Bank Center, Pittsburgh, PA 15258, USA, 1-800-272-9300. See Vol. 1, No. 4

Mitsubishi Corporation Nutshell: Mitsubishi is causing the destruction of tropical rainforest lands, and threatening endan-

gered species and indigenous peoples, throughout the world, charges the Rainforest Action Network (RAN). Called by: RAN, 450 Sansome Street, #700, San Francisco, CA 94111, USA, 415-398-4404; Company: Mitsubishi International Corporation, Attn: Mr. Makihara, President, 520 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10022, USA, 212-605-2000; or Mitsubishi Corporation, Attn: Mr. Shimoroku Morahashi, Pres., 6-3 Marunouchi 2-Chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100 Japan

Mobil Oil Nutshell: People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) reports that vertical exhaust stacks on thousands of oil and gas drilling sites across the United States are killing tens of thousands of birds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. PETA has chosen to target one of the larger companies responsible, Mobil Oil, with a boycott, demanding the company install excluder cones on the stacks at a cost of \$13.65 each. Called by: PETA, PO Box 42516, Washington, DC 20015, USA, (301) 770-PETA; Company: Lucio A. Noto, Chairperson, Mobil Corporation, 3225 Gallows Rd., Fairfax, VA 22037, USA

Monsanto Nutshell: Monsanto's version of rBGH (see Isiting for Bovine Growth Hormone) was approved for use by the FDA, and boycott organizers believe that Monsanto is trying to force dairy farmers to use it. Dairy farmers across the United States are boycotting all Monsanto products in response. Called by: Pure Dairy Commission, RR 2, Box 191, New Auburn, WI 54757, USA; Company: Richard J. Mahoney, CEO, Monsanto, Inc, 800 North Linbergh Blvd, St Louis, MO 63167, USA, (800) 233-2999

Montana Tourism Nutshell: The State of Montana is killing bison that are part of the Yellowstone National Park herd when they cross over the park boundry into Montana, charges Yellowstone Earth First!. Called by: Yellowstone Earth First!, PO Box 6151, Bozeman, MT 59715, USA; Company: Montana Department of Tourism, 1424 9th Avenue, Helena, MT 59620, USA, 800-548-3390

Musicland Nutshell: Musicland has instituted an "18 to Buy" policy with regards to certain labelled music in its stores, reports the Washington Music Industry Coalition (WMIC). Called by: Richard T. White, WMIC, 300 Lenora St, #P120, Seattle, WA 98121, USA, 206-443-1150; Company: Musicland Group, Main Office, 7500 Excelsior Blvd, Minneapolis, MN 55426, USA, 612-932-7700

NBC Nutshell: Siting the success of the May, 1994 sweeps boycott, unions representing employees of NBC television have called for viewers to extend their boycott of the network in order to help the unions persuade the network to bargain in good faith and agree to a new contract in a timely fashion. Called by: Jeff Miller, NABET-CWA, 501 3rd St NW, Washinton, DC 20001, USA, (202) 434-1163; Company: Bob Wright, President, NBC Television, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, Rockefeller

Center, New York, NY 10112, USA, 212-664-4555

Nabisco Brands pet foods (see also: Tobacco Subsidiaries) Nutshell: RJ Reynolds, parent company of Nabisco Brands, continues to test the effects of cigarette smoking on animals, tests which In Defense of Animals (IDA) believes are unnecessary given the overwhelming body of scientific evidence already proving the harmful effects of cigarette smoking. Called by: IDA, 816 West Francisco Blvd., San Rafael, CA 94901, USA, 415-453-9984; Company: Lewis V. Gestner, CEO, RJR Nabisco, 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10019, USA

Nestlé and American Home Products Nutshell: Organizers charge Nestlé and American Home Products with contributing to the deaths of millions of infants worldwide through the use of dangerous baby formula marketing practices. Called by: Karlyn Sturmer, Action for Corporate Accountability, 129 Church Street, New Haven, CT 06510, USA, 203-787-0061; Companies: Mr. Tim Crull, President and CEO, Nestlé USA, 800 North Brand, Glendale, CA 91203, USA; Mr. John R. Stafford, Chairman and CEO, American Home Products Corporation, 685 Third, New York, NY 10017-4085, USA. See Vol. 1, No. 1

NORPAC/Steinfeld's Nutshell: Kraemer Farms of Oregon will not allow a union election for its workers and has been intimidating workers by not rehiring strikers and arming its foremen, charges Pineros y Campesinos Unidos del Noroeste (PCUN). PCUN has targeted NORPAC and Steinfeld's because the two produce processors buy produce from Kraemer Farms. Called by: PCUN, Larry Kleinman, Boycott Coordinator, 300 Young Street, Woodburn, OR 97071, USA, 503-982-0243; Companies: Kraemer Farms, 13318 Dominic Road NE, Mt Angel, OR 97362, USA; Arthur Christiansen, Pres., NORPAC, PO Box 458, Stayton, OR 97383, USA; Ray Steinfeld, Pres., Steinfeld's Products, 10001 N. Rivergate Blvd., Portland, OR 97203, USA. See Vol. 2, No. 2

North Carolina Nutshell: The Eddie Hatcher Defense Committee charges that the State of North Carolina is holding Native American activist Eddie Hatcher as a political prisoner. Called by: Eddie Hatcher Defense Committee, PO Box 1491, Hamlet, NC 28345, USA, 910-582-8113; Companies: Governor James Hunt, Office of the Governor, Raleigh, NC 27603, USA; Brophy Furniture Industries, c/o Interco Inc, 101 South Hanley Rd, St. Louis, MO 63105, USA; Thomasville Furniture Industries, 401 East Main St, Thomasville, NC 27360, USA

Norway Nutshell: Norway resumed commercial whaling in 1993, in defiance of the International Whaling Commission ban on whaling, reports Earth Island Institute (EII). Called by: Mark Berman, EII, 300 Broadway, Suite 28, San Francisco, CA 94133, USA, 415-

788-3666; Company: Embassy of Norway, 2720 34th St. NW, Washington, DC 20008, USA

Pennsylvania Dutch Country Nutshell: The International Society for Animal Rights (ISAR) has called for a tourism boycott of the Pennsylvania Dutch Country around Lancaster, PA, in response to area's puppy mills industry, in which dogs are treated like livestock and are discarded when they no longer can produce puppies. Called by: ISAR, 421 South State St, Clarks Summit, PA 18411, USA, 717-586-2200; Company: Daniel C. Witmer, Pres., Chamber of Commerce, 100 S. Queen St, PO Box 1558, Lancaster, PA 17608, USA; Pennsylvania Dutch Convention & Visitors Bureau, 501 Greenfield Rd, Lancaster, PA 17601, USA, 800-735-2629;

PepsiCo Nutshell: PepsiCo, parent company of Pepsi, Frito-Lay, KFC, Taco-Bell and Pizza Hut, is doing business in Burma, in defiance of an international boycott. See the second Amoco listing above for details. Called by: OPIRG-Carleton, 1125 Colonel By Dr., 326 UniCentre, Carleton Univ., Ottawa, ON K1S 5B6, Canada, 613-788-2757; Pepsi-Burma Boycott Committee, PO Box 1926, Portland, OR 97207, USA, 503-234-2893; Company: Chris Sinclair, President, Pepsi-Cola International, Somers, NY 10589-2202, USA, 800-433-2652

Perdue Chicken Nutshell: Perdue raises its chickens in cramped cages, which causes the chickens to live their entire lives in misery, and which leads to increased use of drugs in the chickens and increased incidences of tainted chickens reaching the consumer, charges the Animal Rights Coalition (ARI). Called by: Henry Spira, ARI, PO Box 214, Planetarium Station, New York, NY 10014, USA; Company: Frank Perdue, Perdue Chicken, PO Box 1537, Salisbury, MD 21801, USA

Philip Morris Nutshell: Charging that the tobacco industry giant is spreading the tobacco addiction around the world, especially to children and young people, INFACT has called for a boycott of all Philip Morris products. Called by: INFACT, 256 Hanover St, Boston, MA 02113, USA, (617) 742-4583; Company: Michael Miles, CEO, Philip Morris Companies, Inc, 120 Park Ave, New York, NY 10017, USA

Procter & Gamble Nutshell: Procter & Gamble continues to perform safety tests for its consumer and cosmetic products on animals when these test are not required by law, unnecessary and when alternative, non-animal tests exist, charges In Defense of Animals (IDA). Called by: IDA, 816 West Francisco Blvd., San Rafael, CA 94901, USA, 415-453-9984; Company: Edwin Artzt, CEO, Procter & Gamble, PO Box 599, Cincinnati, OH 45201, USA, 800-543-7270. See Vol. 1, No. 4

Puma (see: Adidas)

Redwood Products/Maxxam Nutshell: Maxxam bought out Pacific Lumber (PL) and has been cutting PL's trees at an accelerated rate to pay off junk bonds, decimating the redwood forests, hurting labor and violently harassing environmentalists in the process, charges Ecotopia Earth First!. The redwood forests are so decimated that only a long term moratorium on cutting will bring them back, organizers report. Called by: Darryl Cherney, Ecotopia Earth First!, PO Box 34, Garberville, CA 95440, USA; Company: Pacific Lumber/Maxxam, Scotia, CA 95565, USA

Round Table Pizza Nutshell: Charging that workers at Round Table Pizza restaurants receive low wages, no benefits, no job security, no pensions, etc., Hotel Employees, Restaurant Employees and Bartenders Union (HERE) Local 2850 is seeking the first union contract with the pizza chain. Called by: HERE Local 2850, 548 20th St, Oakland, CA 94612, 510-893-3181; Company: James Fletcher, Pres., 655 Montgomery St 7th Fl, San Francisco, CA 94111, USA, 415-392-7500

Safeway Nutshell: Safeway will destroy well established residential neighborhoods, and in the process increasing crime, traffic, and adverse impacts on the environment and the overall quality of life, by building huge super-stores in older neighborhoods in Boulder and Denver, Colorado, charges Save A Neighborhood. Called by: Save A Neighborhood — Denver, PO Box 2696, Denver, CO 80201, USA; Save A Neighborhood — Boulder, Boulder, CO 80306, USA; Company: Steven A. Burd, CEO, Safeway, Inc, 201 4th St, Oakland, CA 94660, USA, (510) 891-3000; John King, Div. Mng., Division Office, 6900 S Yosemite, Englewood, CO 80112, USA, (303) 843-7600

San Francisco Nutshell: Organizers charge that the so-called "Matrix" program, initiated by San Francisco's Mayor Frank Jordan in August, 1993, is designed to use police to harass the homeless, and those who support them, in order to improve tourism and retail revenues for several major San Francisco hotels and stores. Called by: Boycott San Francisco, 3145 Geary Blvd, #12, San Francisco, CA 94118, USA, (415) 330-5157; Company: San Francisco Visitor and Convention Bureau, 601 3rd St, Suite 900, San Francisco, CA 94103-3185, USA, (415) 974-6900; Mayor Frank Jordan, San Francisco City Hall, Rm 200, San Francisco, CA 94102, USA, (415) 554-6141; Police Chief Anthony Ribera, 850 Bryant, San Francisco, CA 94103, USA, (415) 553-1551

Seagram's/Dupont Nutshell: Seagram's is the single largest shareholder of E.I. Dupont de Nemours Co., Inc., which is the single largest producer of ozone depleting CFC's in the world, and the two companies share some half a dozen Board members, reports the University of Delaware chapter of the Student Environmental Action Coalition (SEAC UD). Seagram's products include Seagram's spirits, wine coolers and mixers, as well as Tropicana brand juices and drinks. Called

by: Ozone Action, 34 Wall St, Suite 203, Ashville, NC 28801, USA, 704-254-3811; Seagram's Boycott, SEAC UD, PO Box 181, Newark, DE 19715-0181, USA, 302-453-9702; Vermonters Organized for Clean-up, PO Box 120, East Calais, VT 05650, USA, 802-472-6996; Companies: Edgar Bronfman, CEO, The Seagram Company Ltd., 1430 Peel St., Montreal, Quebec, H3A 1S9, Canada; Edgar Woolard, CEO, E.I. Dupont de Nemours, 1007 Market St., Wilmington, DE 19898, USA, 1-800-441-7515. See Vol. 1, No. 2

Sears, Roebuck & Co. (see: Coca-Cola)

State Farm Insurance (see: Domino sugar)

Steinfeld's (see: NORPAC)

Stone-, Acid-, Indigo-, etc., washed jeans and denim products Nutshell: The Jemez Action Group (JAG) is calling for a boycott of stone-washed jeans because of environmental destruction caused by the mining of pumice, the stone currently used in the processing of such garments. JAG believes such compromise of the environment is indefensible for "such totally non-essential purposes," and they recommend other processing methods as a replacement to the stone-washing process. Called by: Jemez Action Group, PO Box 8659, Santa Fe, NM 87504, USA, (505) 984-1428; Companies: Jordache Enterprises, 226 W. 37th St., New York, NY 10018, USA, (212) 643-8500; Wrangler, PO Box 21488, Greensboro, NC 27420, USA, (919) 373-3400; Lee Apparel, 9001 W. 67th, Merriam, KS 66202, USA, (913) 384-4000; Levi Strauss & Co., 1155 Battery St., San Francisco, CA 94111, USA, 1-800-227-5600

Taiwan Nutshell: A coalition of environmental groups headed up by Earth Island Institute (EII) has targeted Taiwan for a boycott because of the country's involvement in the trade of endangered species, including several species of tigers and rhinos. Called by: EII, Endangered Species Project, Fort Mason Center, E-205, San Francisco, CA 94123, USA, 415-921-3140; Company: President Lee Teng-Hui, c/o Taiwan Information Office, Council on North American Affairs, 4201 Wisconsin Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20016, USA

Texaco Nutshell: Texaco is plundering the Ecuadorian tropical rainforests in their pursuit for oil, charges the Rainforest Action Network (RAN). Called by: RAN, 450 Sansome Street, #700, San Francisco, CA 94111, USA, 415-398-4404; Company: Mr. Alfred C. De Crane Jr., Chairman and CEO, Texaco Inc., 2000 Westchester Ave., White Plains, NY 10650, USA

Texaco Nutshell: Texaco is plundering tropical rainforests in Burma, in order to build a gas pipeline from Thailand, ignoring an international call for divestment by companies from the country, reports Project Maje (see second Amoco listing above for more details). Called by: Project Maje, 14 Dartmouth

Rd., Cranford, NJ 07016, USA; Company: Mr. Alfred C. De Crane Jr., Chairman and CEO, Texaco Inc., 2000 Westchester Ave., White Plains, NY 10650, USA

The Nature Conservancy Nutshell: People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) charges that The Nature Conservancy is using unnecessarily cruel means to remove feral pigs, goats and other animals from its lands in the Hawaiian Islands and elsewhere. Called by: PETA, PO Box 42516, Washington, DC 20015, USA, 301-770-PETA; Company: John Sawhill, President, The Nature Conservancy, 1815 N. Lynn St., Arlington, VA 22209, USA

Timex Nutshell: Timex's parent company, Harland & Wolff, is discriminating against Catholics in Northern Ireland, charges the Irish National Caucus (INC). Called by: INC, 413 East Capitol Street, NE, Washington, DC 20003, USA, (202) 544-0568; Company: James Birns, President & CEO, Timex, PO Box 2126, Waterbury, CT 06722, USA, 203-334-8301

Tobacco Subsidiaries Nutshell: Tobacco companies intentionally are trying to entice teenagers to smoke through youth oriented advertising, in spite of the fact that it is illegal for persons under the age of 18 to smoke in the US, charges Stop Teenage Addiction to Tobacco (STAT). Called by: STAT, 121 Lyman Street #210, Springfield, MA 01103, USA, 413-732-7828; Companies: Michael A. Miles, CEO, Philip Morris Companies, 120 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10017, USA, 212-880-5000; Lewis V. Gestner, CEO, RJR Nabisco, 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10019, USA; UST, 100 Putnam Avenue, Greenwich, CT 06830, USA

Toycott Nutshell: The Chinese government is notorious for human rights atrocities in China and Tibet, as well as for violently crushing that country's democracy movement, charges the Toycott Coalition. China is the single largest producer of toys sold in the US. Called by: Toycott Coalition, c/o Support Democracy in China, PO Box 161588, Cupertino, CA 95016-1588, USA, 408-534-1868; Companies: Michael Goldstein, Toys 'R' Us, 461 From Road, Paramus, NJ 07652, USA; Embassy of China, 2300 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008, USA, 202-328-2520. See Vol. 1, No. 1

Tuna Nutshell: Certain fishing practices endanger dolphins, charges Earth Island Institute (EII). Dolphin Safe: Some companies have changed their fishing practices. They are: Starkist (by Heinz), Chicken of the Sea (by Van Camp Seafoods), Deep Sea Tongol & Ocean Light (by Humble Whole Foods), Natural Sea (Cornucopia), Safeway Brands, Kraft Food Service, Bumble Bee (Unicord). Heinz also produces a wide range of dolphin-safe pet foods. Called by: Save the Dolphins Project, EII, 300 Broadway, Suite 28, San Francisco, CA 94133-3312, USA, 415-788-3666; Companies: Connell Foods, Inc., 45 Cardinal Drive, Westfield, NJ 07092, USA; Mitsubishi

Foods, Inc., PO Box 81226, San Diego, CA 92138, USA; Nozaki, Inc., One World Trade Center, Suite 4011, New York, NY 10048, USA; SYSCO Corporation, 1390 Enclave Parkway, Houston, TX 77077-2027, USA

Tyson Foods/Holly Farms Nutshell: Tyson Foods took over Holly Farms and immediately moved to eliminate unionized trucking jobs, charges the Teamsters Local 391. Tyson is accused of other unfair labor practices, as well. Called by: Boycott Committee, Teamsters Local 391, PO Box 929, Kernersville, NC 27825, USA, 910-668-0441; Company: Don Tyson, Chairman, Tyson Foods, 2210 Oaklawn Drive, PO Box 2020, Springdale, AR 72765, USA, 501-756-4000

United Airlines (see: Coca-Cola)

United Way of America (see: Boys Scouts of America)

UNOCAL Nutshell: UNOCAL, parent company of Union 76 service stations, continues to do business in Burma, in defiance of and international boycott of all businesses in the country. Rainforest Action Network (RAN) reports that UNOCAL is developing a natural gas pipeline through tropical rainforest belonging to the Mon and Karen people of Burma. For more details on the Burma boycott, see the second Amoco listing above. Called by: RAN, 450 Sansome, Suite 700, San Francisco, CA 98111, USA, (415) 398-4404; Company: Roger C. Beach, President, UNOCAL Corp., 1201 W 5th St, Los Angeles, CA 90017, USA, (800) 227-1255

Vancouver Aquarium Nutshell: Charging that the Vancouver Aquarium in Vancouver, British Columbia, "continues to display and unsuccessfully breed two Icelandic Killer whales [orcas]," the Coalition for No Whales in Captivity, Period and Lifeforce have called for a boycott of the aquarium until these wild caught whales are released back to the wild. Lifeforce further sites inhumane conditions for other marine mammals at the park. Called by: Coalition for No Whales in Captivity, Period, Annelise Sorg, Director, 8636 Granville St, Vancouver, BC V6P 5A1, Canada, (604) 266-3900; Lifeforce, Box 3117, Vancouver, BC V6B 3X6, Canada, (604) 669-HOPE; Company: Parks Board Commissioners, 2099 Beach Ave, Vancouver, BC V6G 1Z4, Canada

Veal Nutshell: Veal calves are cruelly raised in small, cramped pens, charges the Humane Society of the US (HSUS). Called by: HSUS, 2100 L Street NW, Washington, DC 20037, USA; Company: Provimi Veal Corp., PO Box 1608, Waukesha, WI 53187, USA

Warner-Lambert Nutshell: Warner-Lambert, maker of Listerine, and many other consumer products, has a history of sponsorship of television programming that promotes sex, violence and profanity, including the new ABC series, *NYPD Blue*, reports the American Family Association (AFA). Called by: AFA, PO Drawer 2440, Tupelo, MS 38803, USA,

601-844-5036; Company: Melvin R. Goodes, Chairman, Warner-Lambert Company, 201 Tabor Rd, Morris Plains, NJ 07950, USA, 201-540-2000, 800-223-0182

West Edmonton Mall Nutshell: Boycott organizers are opposing the captivity of marine mammals in the West Edmonton Mall, a mega-mall with a marine theme park and carnival rides outside Edmonton, Alberta. Called by: Lifeforce, Box 3117, Vancouver, BC V6B 3X6, Canada, (604) 669-HOPE; Company: Ghermezian Brothers, Owners, West Edmonton Mall, Suite 3000, 8770 170th St., Edmonton, AB T5T 4M2, Canada

Weyerhaeuser Nutshell: Weyerhaeuser plans to log over one million acres of pristine forest lands in Siberia, threatening habitat for Siberian tigers, sable, wolves, brown bear, salmon, reindeer and other species, many of which are endangered, reports the Native Forest Network. Varying reports place the remaining Siberian tiger population anywhere between 80 and 300. Called by: Suzanne Pardee, Native Forest Network, PO Box 60271, Seattle, WA 98160, USA, 206-542-1356; Company: John W. Creighton, Jr., Pres., Weyerhaeuser Corp., Tacoma, WA 98477, USA

Weyerhaeuser & Georgia Pacific Nutshell: Weyerhaeuser & Georgia Pacific (GP) import endangered tropical hardwoods, which also endangers numerous habitats and indigenous peoples, charges Rainforest Action Network (RAN). Called by: RAN, 450 Sansome Street, #700, San Francisco, CA 94111, USA, 415-398-4404; Companies: John W. Creighton, Jr., Pres., Weyerhaeuser Corp., Tacoma, WA 98477; T. Marshall Hahn, CEO, GP Company, 133 Peachtree Street NE, Atlanta, GA 30303, USA, 404-521-4000

Wrangler Jeans (see: Stone-washed Jeans)

Yukon Territory Nutshell: The territorial government is proceeding with its plan to kill wolves, reports the International Society for Animal Rights (ISAR). Called by: ISAR, 421 South State St, Clarks Summit, PA 18411, USA, 717-586-2200; Company: Honourable John Ostachek, Government Leader, Yukon Territorial Government, Box 2703, Whitehorse, YT Y1A 2O6, Canada, 403-667-5603; Tourism Industry Association of the Yukon, #203-208 Main St, Whitehorse, YT Y1A 2A9, Canada, 403-668-3331 ✓\$

THE PRODUCTS THEY MAKE

What follows is a listing of products, by brand name, which are produced by companies or regions listed under ON-GOING BOYCOTTS, beginning on page 45. Products are separated alphabetically into categories based on the type of product. The letter code to the right of each product listing refers to the boycotted company which produces the product. A legend of these company codes appears on page 58. The intent of this section is to facilitate the consumer's ability to support any particular boycott by allowing the consumer to easily identify the products made by boycott targets. It is not intended to endorse the boycott of any particular product. Please see ON-GOING BOYCOTTS (page 45) for reasons behind the boycott of any particular product.

appliances

Braun	GLT
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auto clubs

American Automobile Assoc	AAA
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bakery

Break Cake sweet goods	AB
Bun Length	PM
Colonial breads	AB
Duncan Hines	P&G
Entenmann's	PM
Friehofer's	PM
General Foods	PM
Grant's Farm breads	AB
Lender's bagels	PM
Orowheat breads	PM
The Huntley & Palmer	RJR

baking

Bakers chocolate	PM
Calumet	PM
Country Kitchen molasses	PM
Davis baking powder	RJR
Diamond Walnuts	DWG
Domino sugar	T&L
GW sugar	T&L
Nestle Toll House Morsels	NES
Peter's Candy Making Products	NES
Rapidrise	RJR
Redpath sugar	T&L

baking mixes

Duncan Hines	P&G
Kraft	PM
Pillsbury	GGG

banks

Bank of California	MTU
Barnett Bank	LBI
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce	CIBC

First Florida Bank	LBI
Mellon Bank PSFS	MBK
Republic Federal Savings & Loan	WYH
Weyerhaeuser Mortgage Co.	WYH

bath products

Aveeno	SCJ
Fisher Price bath products	SCJ

beer

Anheuser	AB
Blatz	GHB
Blitz Weinhard	GHB
Bud Dry	AB
Bud Light	AB
Budweiser	AB
Busch	AB
Carlsberg	AB
Carling Black Label	GHB
Colt 45	GHB
Coors	ACB
Coors Cutter	ACB
Coors Dry	ACB
Coors Light	ACB
Dos Equis	RJR
Elephant Malt	AB
George Killian's Red	ACB
Henry Weinhard's	GHB
King Cobra malt liquor	AB
Kingsbury	GHB
Kirin	MTU
Leinenkugel	PM
Lite	PM
Lowenbrau	PM
Magnum	PM
Meister Brau	PM
Michelob	AB
Mickey's Malt Liquor	GHB
Miller	PM
Miller Genuine Draft	PM
Milwaukee's Best	PM
Moosehead	RJR
Munich Octoberfest	PM
Natural Light	AB
O'Doul's non-alcoholic	AB
Old Style	GHB
Rainier	GHB
Red, White & Blue	GHB
Schmidt	GHB
Special Export	GHB
St. Ide's	GHB

breakfast drinks

Cain's tea	NES
Fruit Tea	PM
Instant High Point	P&G
Postum	PM
Tang	PM

broadcast media

Disney	same
KCMU-FM Seattle	same
NBC television	same

One
Dollar,
One Vote!

building materials		Libby's	NES	Classic Herb dressing	PM
Boise-Cascade	same	canned vegetables		Condimix: Sofrito, Recaito	NES
Georgia-Pacific	GP	Contadina tomato products	NES	Conzelo	PM
Lykes Timber, Mulch & Fence Posts	LBI	Del Monte	RJR	Cross & Blackwell	NES
Stainmaster carpets	SGM	FLAV-R-PAC	NRP	Del Monte	RJR
Weyerhaeuser	WYH	Libby's	NES	General Foods	PM
cameras		Santiam	NRP	Good Seasons	PM
Nikon	MTU	carpets		Grey Poupon Dijon	RJR
candy		Monsanto Wear-Dated	MST	Gulden's Mustard	AHP
Adams gum	WLC	cereal		Kraft	PM
Baby Ruth	RJR	Cream of Wheat	RJR	Log Cabin syrup	PM
Beemans gum	WLC	Cremerie Triple Cream	PM	Makin' Cajun	PM
Bit O Honey	NES	Croonchy Star	PM	Miracle Whip	PM
Bonkers	RJR	Frosted Rice Krinkles	PM	Old Smokehouse sauces	HRM
Breathavers	RJR	General Foods brands	PM	Ortega	RJR
Bubaloo gum	WLC	Nabisco Fruit Wheats	RJR	Polaner jams & jellies	AHP
Bubble Yum	RJR	Nabisco Raison Bran	RJR	Regina wine vinegars	RJR
Bubblicious	WLC	Post brands	RJR	Seven Seas	PM
Butterfinger	RJR	Shredded Wheat	RJR	Thick 'n Spicy	PM
Caramel	PM			Thousands Island	PM
Carefree gum	RJR			Vermont Maid syrup	RJR
Certs	WLC	clothing		Viva	PM
Charleston Chew	RJR	Brittania	LSC	Wright's liquid smoke	RJR
Chiclets	WLC	Dockers	LSC	conventions & tourism	
Chuckles	RJR	Eddie Bauer	same	Alaska	AK
Chunky	NES	Gunne Sax	JMI	Busch Gardens	AB
Clorets breath mints	WLC	Jessica McClintock	JMI	Cobb County, GA	CCG
Confeti	PM	Jordache	JMI	Cobb Galleria Centre, GA	CCG
Dentyne	WLC	Lee	SWJ	Cypress Gardens	AB
Dynamints	WLC	Levi's	LSC	Disney resorts	same
Freshen-up gum	WLC	Officer Corps	SWJ	Ireland	same
Goobers	NES	Scott McClintock	LSC	Montana	MT
Kraft	PM	Wrangler	JMI	North Carolina	NC
Licorice Nips	RJR		SWJ	Norway	NWY
Lifesavers	RJR			Pennsylvania Dutch Country	same
Mellow	PM			San Francisco, CA	same
Nestlé bars - assorted	NES	coffee		Sea World	AB
Oh Henry!	NES	Brim	PM	Vancouver Aquarium	same
Pierson's candies	RJR	Butter-Nutt	CCC	Yukon Territory	same
Pom Poms	RJR	Cain's	NES	cooking oil	
Pop Rocks	PM	Chase & Sanborn	NES	Crisco	P&G
Raisinets	NES	Coffeemate Non-Dairy Creamer	NES	E-Z Chef	PM
Toblerone chocolates	PM	Coffeetwin	PM	Planters	RJR
Trident chewing gum	WLC	Folgers	P&G	Puritan	P&G
Wacky Fruit	RJR	General Foods International	PM	cooking sprays	
canned fruit		Gevalia	PM	Pam	NES
Del Monte	RJR	Hag	PM		
Dole	C&C	Hills Brothers	NES	cookware	
FLAV-R-PAC	NRP	Maryland Club	CCC	Silverstone	SGM
Libby's	NES	Master Blend	PM	Silverstone II	SGM
Santiam	NRP	Maxim	PM	Teflon	SGM
canned meat		Maxwell House	PM	cosmetics	
Deviled Spam	HRM	MJB coffee & tea	NES	Cover Girl	P&G
Libby's	NES	Nescafe	NES	Lancôme	NES
Spam	HRM	Sanka	PM	Warner Cosmetics	NES
Trenton	NES	Sunrise Instant Coffee with Chicory	NES		
canned milk		Yuban	PM	condiments	
Carnation brands	NES			crackers	
canned sauces				A-1	RJR
				Brer Rabbit syrup & molasses	RJR
				Bull's-Eye	PM
				Bulls Eye	PM
				Cain's condiments & spices	NES
				Catalina dressings	PM
					RJR
					RJR
					RJR
					AMB

Wheatworth	RJR	General Foods	PM	feminine products
credit		Hydrox	AMB	
American Express	AMX	Jell-o	PM	Always
Barnett Bank	LBI	Minute Tapioca	PM	Confidets Beltless Maxi Pad
Chemical Bank	MHT	My*T*Fine	RJR	SPC
Manufacturers Hanover Trust	MHT	Nabisco	RJR	Confidets Sanitary Napkins
Mellon Bank PSFS	MBK	Polar Bar	PM	SPC
Optima	AMX	Royal	RJR	
		Stater Bros.	PM	financial services
cruise lines		diapers		
Lykes Steamship Line	LBI	Albertsons	WYH	The Boston Company
dairy		Attends	P&G	CNA Financial
Baker's Blend spread	RJR	Baby Scott Diapers	SPC	Dreyfus Corporation
Blue Bonnet	RJR	Circle Soopers	WYH	GNA Corporation
Breakstone's	PM	City Markets	WYH	Mellon Bank PSFS
Breyers	PM	Diaper Doublers Insert Pads	WYH	MBK
Carousel	PM	Dillon	WYH	LRD
Casino	PM	Florida Choice	WYH	MBK
Cheese Whip	PM	Food Lion	WYH	AMX
Cheez Whiz	PM	K-Mart Fitt 'ems	WYH	WYH
Chiffon	PM	Krogers	WYH	
Churny	PM	Luvs	P&G	fish
Coon	PM	Pampers	P&G	Farm Fresh Catfish
Countryside Spread	PM	Safeway Truly Fine	WYH	Farm-Raised Fish
Cracker Barrel	PM	Smiles Diapers	WYH	HRM
Fleischmann's	RJR	Toys 'R' Us	WYH	FRF
Hagan-Daz	GGG	dinner mixes		
Jersey Maid	PM	Oven Fry	PM	food service
Knudsen	PM	Shake 'n Bake	PM	Carnation
Kraft	PM	Stove Top	PM	Kraft
Light n' Lively	PM	drink mixes		LJ Minor Corporation
Parkay	PM	Nestea	NES	NES
Party Time	PM	Nestle Quick	NES	PM
Philadelphia Cream Cheese	PM	drinks, other		NES
Polly-O	PM	MAX energy drink	CCC	
Red Rooster	PM	electronics		
Sealtest	PM	Mitsubishi Electronics	MTU	
Select-A-Size	PM	eye care		
Stay 'n Shape	PM	Alcon Labs	NES	
Temp Tee	PM	family planning		
Velveeta	PM	Clearblue	AHP	frozen dinners
deodorants		Clearplan	AHP	A La Carte
Dry Idea	GLT	e.p.t. Plus pregnancy test	WLC	Applause
Imagine Body Spray	GLT	Semicid	AHP	Birds Eye
Right Guard	GLT	Today contraceptives	AHP	Bluebox
Secret	P&G	fast food (see also: restaurants)		Culinova
Soft & Dry	GLT	Burger King	GGG	Entre De-Light
Sure	P&G	Burger King	BEF	Fresh Creations
department stores		Hardee's	BAT	Golden Lite
Gimbels	BAT	KFC	PPC	Hearty Helpings
Marshall Field	BAT	McDonalds	McD	Hormel
Saks Fifth Avenue	BAT	McDonalds	BEF	Jenos
desserts		Pizza Hut	PPC	Kraft Entrees
Bird's	PM	Round Table Pizza	same	Lean Cuisine
Birds Eye	PM	Taco Bell	PPC	Ronzoni
Cool Whip	PM			Stouffer's Dinner Supreme
Crystal Light	PM			Stouffer's Entrees
D-Zerta	PM			Surepac Tater Dogs
Dream Whip	PM			
Foremost	PM			
Frusen Gladje	PM			

The Budget Gourmet	PM	furniture		Puffs	P&G
Tombstone pizza	PM			Soft Ply napkins	GP
Totinos	GGG	Broyhill Furniture	NC	Sparkle towels	GP
elveta shells & cheese	PM	Thomasville Furniture	NC	White Cloud	P&G
 frozen foods		gold		insecticides	
Lender's Bagels	PM	gold	GOLD	Antrol	AHP
Pillsbury	GGG			Black Flag	AHP
 frozen fruit		guns & hunting gear		Holiday	AHP
FLAV-R-PAC	NRP	Browning	same	Off insect repellent	SCJ
 frozen juice		hair care		Raid	SCJ
Citrus Hill juices	P&G	Agree	SCJ	Snarol	AHP
Dole	C&C	Biotene H-24	CRM	 insurance	
FLAV-R-PAC	NRP	Bon Sant(e)	CRM	Continental Causality	LRD
Florida Gold Citrus	LBI	Clarion	P&G	State Farm Insurance Companies	SFI
Hawaiian Punch	RJR	Country Roads	CRM	 laundry & cleaning	
Minute Maid juices & ades	CCC	Cover Girl	P&G	Aerowax	AHP
Texsun	P&G	Halsa	SCJ	Biz bleach	P&G
Tropicana juices	SGM	Head & Shoulders	P&G	Bold	P&G
Tropicana Twister	SGM	Ivory	P&G	Bounce	P&G
Winter Hill	P&G	Jojoba Farms	CRM	Cascade	P&G
 frozen meat & fish		Lift	P&G	Cheer	P&G
Hormel	HRM	Mill Creek	CRM	Comet	P&G
Louis Kemp	PM	Mink Difference	GLT	Dash	P&G
 frozen vegetables		Mountain Herbery	CRM	Dawn	P&G
Americana Recipe	PM	Pantene	P&G	Dependo	AHP
Birds Eye	PM	Performing Preference	NES	Downy	P&G
Blue Ribbon	PM	Pert	P&G	Dreft	P&G
Farm Fresh	PM	Prell	P&G	Easy-Off	AHP
FLAV-R-PAC	NRP	Rain Tree	GLT	Era	P&G
Green Giant	GGG	Silkience	CRM	Gain	P&G
Speas Farms	P&G	Sleepy Hollow	NES	Ivory	P&G
Tender Leaf	P&G	Studio Line	GLT	Joy	P&G
Tiny Taters	PM	Tame	GLT	Mr. Clean	P&G
Vegetable Classics	RJR	The Dry Look	GLT	Old English Furniture Care	AHP
 fruit		Toni Home Perms	GLT	Oxydol	P&G
California table grapes	GRP	Vidal Sassoon	P&G	Sani-Flush	AHP
Dole bananas	C&C	White Rain	GLT	Solo	P&G
Dole pineapples	C&C	 hardware		Spic & Span	P&G
 fruit drinks		Master Lock	AMB	Tegon	PM
Bright and Early	CCC	 health aids		Tide	P&G
Hi-C	CCC	Disney	AMB	Top Job	P&G
 fruit juice		Holiday Inn		Woolite Rug & Upholstery Cleaners	AHP
Citrus Hill	P&G	Loews		 lighter fluid	
Del Monte	RJR	 household paper		Gulf Lite	AHP
Dole	C&C	all "degradable" plastics	DGP	Kwik Lite	AHP
Five Alive	CCC	Angel Soft toilet tissue	GP	Wizard Charcoal Lighter	AHP
Florida Gold Citrus	LBI	Banner	P&G	 mail order	
Hawaiian Punch	RJR	Boise-Cascade	same	all beef	BEF
Libby's	NES	Bounty	P&G	Hormel Super Select Fresh Pork	HRM
Libby's Juicy Juice	NES	Charmin	P&G	Lykes Meats	LBI
Minute Maid	CCC	Cormatic toilet tissue	GP	McKinley Pack	HRM
Sunkist	RJR	Coronet napkins	GP	Veal	same
Sunny Delight	P&G	Delta towels	GP	 mixers	
Tropicana	SGM	Hudson napkins	GP		
Wyler's	PM	MD toilet tissue	GP	Seagram's Club Soda	SGM
		Mr. Big toilet tissue	GP	Seagram's Collins Mixer	SGM
		Mr. Big towels	GP	Seagram's Ginger Ales	SGM

Seagram's Half & Half	SGM	Hopper paper	GP	Fresh Wipes	SPC
Seagram's Seltzers	SGM	Liquid Paper	GLT	Q-Tips Thermometers	AHP
Seagram's Sparkling Waters	SGM	Oriole pencils	DXT		
		Paper Mate	GLT		
motor vehicles		Swingline	AMB	pet foods	
Ford	FMC	oral care		Alpo	GGG
Lincoln	FMC	Anusol ointment	WLC	Butcher Bones	NBPF
Mercury	FMC	Benzodent	P&G	Butcher Bones	RJR
Mitsubishi Motors	MTU	Chloraseptic	P&G	Dr. Ballard's dog foods	NES
		Complete	P&G	Friskies Buffet	NES
movies		Crest	P&G	Mighty Dog	NES
Disney	same	Denquel	P&G	Milkbones	NBPF
		Efferdent	WLC	Milkbones	RJR
movie theatres		Effergrip	WLC	T.C. Biscuits	NBPF
Loews	LRD	Fasteeth	P&G	T.C. Biscuits	RJR
		Fixodent	P&G	Tetra fish food & supplies	WLC
non-prescription medicines		Gleem	P&G		
Advil	AHP	Kleenite	P&G	petroleum products	
Ambien	MST	Listerine	WLC	Amoco	AMC
Anacin	AHP	Listermint	WLC	British Petroleum/BP	BP
Anbesol	AHP	Oral B	GLT	Chevron	same
Arthritis Pain Formula	AHP	Scope	P&G	Havoline	TEX
Benadryl	WLC			Mobil	same
Benylin cough syrup	WLC	organizations - charitable		Texaco	TEX
Bisodol	AHP	Boy Scouts of America	BSA	Union 76	UNC
Bromo Seltzer	WLC	The Nature Conservancy	TNC	UNOCAL	UNC
Caladryl	WLC	United Way of America	UWA		
Daypro	MST			pickled foods	
Dermoplast	AHP	organizations - fraternal		Claussen	PM
Dramamine	P&G	Elks Club	same	Steinfeld's products	STF
Dristan	AHP				
Hall's cough drops	WLC	paper bags		poultry	
Icy Hot rub	P&G	Daishowa	DAI	Chicken By George	HRM
Medi-Flu	WLC	Elite	DAI	Holly Farms	THF
Mediquell cough tablets	WLC			Holly Farms	IRF
Metamucil	P&G	paper products		Jennie-O	HRM
Parke-Davis Pharmaceuticals	WLC	Boise-Cascade	same	Louis Rich	PM
Momentum	AHP	Daishowa paper	DAI	Perdue	PRD
Norwich Aspirin	P&G	Scott paper (UK & Canada)	BCF	Perdue	IRF
NyQuil	P&G			Tyson	THF
Pepto-Bismol	P&G			Tyson	IRF
Percogesic	P&G	peanut butter			
Preparation H	AHP			powdered milk	
Primatene	AHP	Jif	P&G	Carnation brands	NES
Quiet World	AHP				
Remegel antacid	WLC	periodicals		prepared foods	
Riopan	AHP	Better Homes and Gardens	MDD		
Rolaids	WLC	Cosmopolitan	MDD	Chef Boyardee	AHP
Sinex	P&G	Family Circle	MDD	Dennison's Chili	AHP
Sinutabs	WLC	McCall's	MDD	Dinty Moore	HRM
Sleep-eze	AHP	New York Times	BCF	Hormel	HRM
Trendar	AHP	Newsweek	MDD	Luck's Country Style Beans	AHP
Tucks medicated pads	WLC	People Magazine	MDD	Mary Kitchen	HRM
Vick's cough & cold products	P&G	Playboy	MDD	Ortega	RJR
Viromed	AHP	Seattle Times	BCF	Ranch Style Beans	AHP
		Sports Illustrated	MDD		
nuts		TV Guide	MDD	processed meat	
Diamond	DWG	Time Magazine	MDD		
Fisher	P&G	US News & World Report	MDD	Black Label ham	HRM
Planters	RJR	USA Today	BCF	Burgermeister Salami	HRM
		Vancouver Sun	BCF	Cure 81 ham	HRM
office supplies		Wall Street Journal	BCF	Curmaster ham	HRM
Boise-Cascade	same	Women's Day	MDD	Di Lusso Genoa	HRM
Cardigan paper	GP			Dubuque meat products	HRM
Dixon-Ticonderoga pencils	DXT	personal care		EXL ham	HRM
Flair	GLT			Homeland Salami	HRM

HoneyBaked Ham	HBH	Sound Warehouse	BBV	Diamond nuts	DWG
Hormel luncheon meats	HRM	Sports Authority	KMT	Doritos	PPC
Hormel Pepperoni	HRM	The Nature Company	TNC	Eagle Brand snacks	AB
Hormel prepared sausages	HRM	Waldenbooks	KMT	Franklin Crunch 'n Munch	AHP
Hormel Salami	HRM	West Edmonton Mall	WEM	Fritos	PPC
Leoni Brand Pepperoni	HRM	rice & pasta		Handi-Snacks	PM
Light & Lean Deli	HRM	Contadina pastas & sauces	NES	Jiffy Pop popcorn	AHP
Lumber Jack Beef Roll	HRM	General Foods	PM	Lays	PPC
Lykes Meats	LBI	Kraft	PM	Mohawk	PM
Old Smokehouse Thuringer	HRM	Minute Rice	PM	Planters	RJR
Old Tyme Sausage	HRM	MJB	NES	Pringles	P&G
Oscar Meyer	PM	Ronzoni	PM	Ruffles	PPC
Primissimo ham	HRM	Suzy Wan	PM	Santitas	PPC
Rosa Grande Pepperoni	HRM		PM	Sun Chips	PPC
Viking Cervelat Summer Sausage	HRM		PM	Tostidos	PPC
				Yum-Yums	AMB
real estate		seasonings & bouillon		soap	
Lykes Shore Management	LBI	Maggi	NES	Camay	P&G
Weyerhaeuser Real Estate Co.	WYH			Clear Complexion	AMB
regions products		shaving products		Coast	P&G
China	same	Atra	GLT	Ivory	PPG
Chinese made toys	TOY	Daisy	GLT	Kirk's castile	P&G
Colorado	CO	Edge	SCJ	Lava	P&G
Norway	NWY	Face Saver	GLT	Loanda	CRM
Taiwan	TWN	Foamy Shaving Cream	GLT	Safeguard	P&G
Yukon Territory	same	Gillette Swival	GLT	Zest	P&G
restaurants (see also: fast food)		Good News	GLT		
Borel's	NES	Noxema	P&G	soft drinks	
Cheese Cellar	NES	Personal Touch lady's razor	WLC	Calistoga	NES
Chicago	NES	Schick Super II	WLC	Caribbean Cooler	PM
Cracker Barrel	same	Sensor	GLT	Celestial Seasonings Iced Tea	NES
Hardee's	BAT	Trac II	GLT	Coca-Cola	CCC
J.B. Winberie	NES	Ultrex blades	WLC	Coca-Cola Classic	CCC
James Tavern	NES		WLC	Country Foods	PM
John Q's	NES	skin care		Country Time	PM
One Nation	NES	Aapri	GLT	Crystal Light	PM
Parker's Lighthouse	NES	Bain de Soleil	P&G	Crystal Pepsi	PPC
Pier East	NES	Bon Santé	CRM	Diet Coke	CCC
Pier W	NES	Carme	CRM	Diet Mug Root Beer	PPC
Pizza Hut	PPC	Clear Complexion	AMB	Diet Pepsi	PPC
Round Table Pizza	same	Compound W	P&G	Diet Slice	PPC
Rusty Scupper	NES	Corn Husker's body lotion	AHP	Diet Sun	PM
The Roxy	NES	Country Roads	WLC	Fanta	CCC
The Whole Grain	NES	Curel	CRM	Fresca	CCC
Top	NES	Denorex	SCJ	Fruit Boxes	PM
Vernon's	NES	Jafra	CRM	General Foods	PM
retail stores		Lancôme	AMB	Hawaiian Punch	RJR
American Fare stores	KMT	Lubriderm lotion	NES	Hi-C sodas	CCC
Bargain Harold's	KMT	Mergens lotion	WLC	Kool-Aid	PM
Blockbuster Video	BBV	Neet	AMB	Kool-Aid Koolbursts	same
Builders Square home supply	KMT	Noxema	AHP	Kool-Aid Koolbursts	PM
Eddie Bauer	same	Oil of Olay	P&G	La Croix Mineral Water	GHB
Ernst Home & Garden Centers	EHG	Plénitude	NES	Mellow Yellow	CCC
Home Depot	HD	Saxon	P&G	Minute Maid	CCC
Kmart	KMT	Soft Sense lotion	P&G	Mountain Dew	PPC
L. L. Bean	LLB	Wondra	SCJ	Mr. Pibb	CCC
Mall of America (MN)	WEM		P&G	Mug Root Beer	PPC
Music Plus	BBV	snacks		Orange Slice	PPC
Musicland	same	Baken-Ets	PPC	Pepsi	PPC
Office Max	KMT	Barnum's Animal Crackers	RJR	Perrier Mineral Water	NES
PACE warehouse stores	KMT	Better Cheddars	RJR	Ramblin Root Beer	CCC
Pay Less drug stores	KMT	Bonker!	RJR	Santiba	PM
Pearl Vision Center	KMT	Cheez-tos	PPC	Saratoga	CCC
Safeway	GGG	Cheez Links	PM	Sprite	CCC
Sears, Roebuck & Co.	same	Clover Ridge	PM	Strawberry Falls	PM
	same	Del Monte	RJR	Supri	PM
			PM	TAB	CCC
			PM	Tang	PM
			RJR	Tropicana Twister	SGM

soup		sugar		Bulova	LRD
Maggi	NES	Domino Redpath GW	T&L T&L T&L	Timex	TMX
spirits		sweeteners		water - bottled	
Absolut Vodka	GGG	Equal	MST	Aqua Libra	GGG
Bailey's Irish Cream	GGG	Nutrasweet	MST	Arrowhead	NES
Black Douglas Scotch	SGM			Calistoga	NES
Black Velvet	GGG			Cinzano	GGG
Bombay Dry Gin	GGG			Deer Park	NES
Captain Morgan Rum	SGM			Ice Mountain	NES
Chivas Regal Scotch	SGM			La Croix Mineral Water	GHB
Crown Royal Canadian Whiskey	SGM			Nemasket Spring Water	CCC
Dark Eyes Vodka	AMB			Oasis	NES
Gilbey's Gin	GGG			Ozarka	NES
J&B Scotch	GGG			Perrier Mineral Water	NES
Jim Beam bourbon	AMB			Poland Spring Water	NES
Jim Dandy	GGG			Utopia	NES
José Cuervo	GGG			Vittel	NES
Popov Vodka	GGG			Zephyr Hills	NES
Royal Salute	SGM			wine	
Seagram's 7 Crown Whiskey	SGM	3 Diamonds	TUNA	Almaden	GGG
Seagram's V.O. Canadian Whiskey	SGM	3 Diamonds	MTU	Barton & Guestier	SG
Seagram's Extra Dry Gin	SGM	all "house" brands	TUNA	Beringer	NES
Smirnoff Vodka	GGG	Connell food service	TUNA	C&B Vintage Cellars	NES
		Geisha	TUNA	Chateau Souverain	NES
		SYSCO	TUNA	Chateau Ste Michelle	CSM
sporting goods		utilities		Columbia Crest	CSM
adidas	same			Conn Creek	CSM
Browning	same			Christian Brothers	GGG
		Lykes Energy	LBI	Farron Ridge	CSM
		Peoples Gas Company	LBI	Heublein	GGG
sportswear		vegetable juices		Julius Kayser	SGM
adidas	same			Lancers	GGG
Browning	same			Los Hermanos	NES
LA Gear	same			Maison Deutz	NES
Puma	same				
		watches			

COMPANY LEGEND

DWG	Diamond Walnut Growers	NC	North Carolina
DXT	Dixon-Ticonderoga	NRS	Nestle
EHG	Ernst Home & Garden Centers	NRP	NORPAC
FMC	Ford Motor Company	NWY	Norway
FRF	Farm-Raised Fish	P&G	Procter & Gamble
GGG	Green Giant/Grand Metropolitan	PPC	PepsiCo
GHB	G. Heilman Brewing Co.	PM	Philip Morris (see also Tobacco)
GLT	Gillette	PRD	Perdue
GOLD	Gold	RJR	RJ Reynolds (see also Tobacco)
GP	Georgia-Pacific	SGM	Seagram's
GRP	Grapes	SFI	State Farm Insurance
HBH	HoneyBaked Ham	STF	Steinfeld's
HD	Home Depot	SWJ	Stone-washed Jeans
HRM	Hormel	T&L	Domino Sugar
IRF	Irradiated Foods	TEX	Texaco
JMI	Jessica McClintock Inc	THF	Tyson/Holly Farms
KMT	Kmart	TMX	Timex
LBI	Lykes Brothers, Inc	TNC	The Nature Conservancy
LLB	L. L. Bean	TOB	Tobacco Subsidiaries
LRD	Lorillard (Tobacco)	TOY	Toycott
LSC	Levi Strauss & Co.	TUNA	Tuna Boycott
MBK	Mellon Bank PSFS	TWN	Taiwan
McD	McDonalds	UNC	UNOCAL
MDD	Magazine Dirty Dozen	UST	UST (Tobacco)
MST	Monsanto	UWA	United Way of America
MT	Montana	WEM	West Edmonton Mall
MTU	Mitsubishi	WLC	Warner-Lambert
MDM	Redwood products/Maxxam	WYH	Weyerhaeuser
NBPF	Nabisco Brands pet foods		

Other Boycott Publications

Boycott Action News, published quarterly as an 8-page add-on to the *Co-op America Quarterly*, provides up-dated basic listings of on-going boycotts and a handful of feature and update articles on particular boycotts. Available only with a \$20 membership to Co-op America. Write to Co-op America, 1850 M Street NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20036.

Bunny Hugger's Gazette is a bi-monthly publication following the animal rights movement. It provides an extensive listing of on-

going animal rights boycotts. Subscriptions are \$13/year (\$17.50 in Canada). Write to *Bunny Hugger's Gazette*, PO Box 601, Temple, TX 76503.

Label Letter, published bimonthly by the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Department, maintains an on-going list of labor boycotts sanctioned by the AFL-CIO. For subscription information, write to *Label Letter*, Union Label & Trades Dept., AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20006.

Mumm & Perrier-Jouet Champagnes	SGM
Napa Ridge	NES
Sterling Vineyards	SGM
The Monterey Vineyard	SGM
Villa Mt Eden	CSM
VM Whidbey	CSM

wine coolers

Seagrams	SGM
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yard care

Roundup	MST
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- RJR Nabisco
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v2#3

(Moratorium continued from page 40)

and to work together as well.

We welcome your insight and ideas; we in the United States owe it to you to change our national priorities. Sad to report, U.S. road-building is accelerating while alternative transit projects and non-road forestry are largely ignored; Amtrak (national rail passenger system) is threatened with worsened funding; these trends are intensifying under new Transportation Secretary Card of the Bush Administration. Our agenda is to make the idea of no-more-new-roads-or-parking-lots the next consensus issue alongside recycling and saving the rain forests. Join the Alliance for a Paving Moratorium to support a U.S. moratorium on new roads and parking lots as well as an immediate recall of motor-vehicle CFC refrigerants. It is essential the U.S. get its act together soon in order to encourage the reform of aggressive expansionist developers such as Japan.

by Gever, Kaufmann, Skole and Vorosmarty, published by Ballinger Publishing, Cambridge, MA, USA, 1986;

EcoDemocracy magazine, spring (north hemisphere) issue 1990, published by Fossil Fuels Policy Action institute;

Paving Moratorium Update, issues 1 and 2, winter (north) 1990-91 and winter (north) 1991-92, published by Fossil Fuels Action;

"Ecostroika" by Jan Lundberg, *Earth Island Journal*, San Francisco, spring (north) 1990;

Worldwatch Institute has echoed Fossil Fuels Action's call for a Conservation Revolution; see *World Watch* magazine Jan.-Feb. '92;

El Cronista (Wall Street Journal), June 10, '91, Buenos Aires, article by Raul H. Riutor.

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March 19, 1992

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references: *Beyond Oil: The Threat to Food and Fuel in the Coming Decades*,

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